# THE PHILANTHROPIST

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### A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE RE-SULTS OF EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

The following speech of Mr. Scoble on his return to Great Britain, gives a wonderfully interesting and condensed view of the most important facts in regard to West India Emancipation. We cannot publish. We copy from the London Sun.

We have taken the liberty of breaking it up into distinct sections, that the reader may find it more easy reading.

An address was delivered on Wednesday evening in the Finsbury Chapel, before a numerous and respectable audience, by Mr. Scoble, who has recently seturned from a tour in the West Indies, "for the purpose," as he stated, "of correcting the misrepresentations, of the press against the liberated negroes and their friends, and of showing and, according to some writers, Jamaica would be that the liberty conferred on the negro was not only a blessing to himself but a blessing to his master.'

Mr. Scoble was received with a hearty weicome. and commenced by saying it was impossible any of slavery-"Two day's a-week, besides Sunday, one could have supposed so great a change as the during which they were at liberty to work in their emancipation of the negroes could have taken place without entailing distress on a large number of persons in the colonies.

## Predictions.

The West Indians themselves predicted ruin; the Government anticipated that the change would affect their welfare for a considerable number of years to come, and the munificent gift of £20,000,might sustain by emancipation. negroes did not anticipate even that every thing would go on smoothly for some time at least, or that the returns of the colonies would be equal to what they had been in years past; but they did venture to predict, that when the planters began to comprehend their real interests, and to acknowldge their new relation with the laborers, that then prosperity would attend emancipation. Since his return to England, he had looked over some of the papers issued by the West Indian body in 1831 nd 1832. In 1832, the West Indians put forth a manifesto, as they called it, the design of which was to counteract the effects of a paper circulated, and bearing the honored signatures of Wilberforce, Buxton, Macauley, and others. In their manifesto, signed by thirty-two individuals, was this prediction:-"We assert, in the face of our country, our well-founded conviction, that the speedy annihilation of slavery would be attended with the devastation of the West India colonies-with loss of lives and property to the white inhabitants-with inevitable distress and misery to the black population, and with a fatal shock to the commercial credit of this country." That manifesto was based on the principle that the West Indian Proprietors knew better than the abolitionists, what would tend to the benefit of themselves and the negroes. And Mr. Baring (now Lord Ashburton,) representing that great interest in the House of Commons when the Emancipation Bill was in progress, made a speech in which he reiterated the predictions of the West Indian body, and ventured to state that "manufactures would decline, commerce would be withered, ships would lie rotting in the harbors without freight, and the cessation of the cultivation of sugar, involve calamities of a more serious description than any which had yet befallen the country." After uttering these predictions, Mr. Baring asked, "Was the country prepared to pay 6,000,000! merely for the sake of trying experiments in humanity?-or was it prepared to lose 3.000.000l. of its revenue from the decrease in the production of sugar?" These wise men (and every body knew that Mr. Baring was a wise man) -(Laughter)-thought emancipation would be followed by ruin, but they would see whether events had fulfilled the predictions of the West Indians

## and Mr. Baring.

Anarchy and Insurrection. First, he would inquire whether the colonies had been devastated and ruined by anarchy and insurrection? It was, predicted, they all knew, that the 1st of August, 1834, would be ushered in by massacre and bloodshed. Well, the 1st of August came-did the negroes appear in the plantations armed with cutlasses to cut their master's throats -did they appear armed to the teeth to take vengeance on those who had oppressed them in years past? No, but they might be seen in hundreds and thousands on that day wending their way to the house of God, there to render thanks to that Great Being who had crowned the efforts of their friends in this country, and bid them to go free. Well, the planters said, it was true the 1st of August had passed away without massacre and bloodshed, but the Christmas holidays would bring confusion. When the first Christmas came, which the negro had been permitted to enjoy as a free man, it was found the soldier was no longer necessary, and martial law was dispensed with. Prediction were made by the West Indian body every year, that this outbreak, this insurrection, this anarchy and confusion, would take place; but year after year had passed away, and all had been tranquil .-Hear, hear.) It was marvellous, but nevertheless true, that with a single exception, there had not been a riot in any of the West Indian Colonies. and he (Mr. Scoble) had searched the criminal records in vain to find a negro punished for attacking a white man.

## Dilapidated Revenue.

Then, as to the dilapidated revenue, as to ships rotting in our harbors, what was the answer to that? hancellor of the Exchequer of no less than of August 1838, and that withdrawal of labor con-

That looked very much like dilapidated revenue. amount of produce raised in the colony, and ship- articles usually imported at that time were, coarse nection with their various stations they had schools results of the emancipation of the negroes in the —(Laughter.) Why the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though he had presented his Budget year after year, since the Emancipation Act had passed, ping employed, he had taken the trouble to consult official records, and he found that, during the last more were employed than during the year 1837 .-(Cheers.) He found also that in connection with our commercial marine trading to and from the West Indian Colonies, there were no less than 27,965 men employed, and he found the number of ships employed in going to and from the Colonies during the last year, amounted to 1,904, with tonnage of not less than 516,174 tons .- (Hear, That looked very much like ruin and devastation .- (Laughter.) He would now go a little more into detail. He had before him returns of the amount of sugar exported from the West Indian facts in regard to West India Emancipation. We colonies during the year 1838, and he found that maica. It had been done in British Guiana, Trinically particular attention to it. It will interest and exclusive of the Mauritius, 3,504,709 cwts. of suplease every body. More profitable matter we gar were sent to this country last year; and on an average of five years from 1834 to 1838, which were years of great prosperity in the West Indies, there was but a diminution of 222,736 cwts., and if the imports from the Mauritius in 1838 were compared with the preceding year, which was one of great prosperity, it would be found that 280,999 cwts. more of sugar were exported from the Colonies than during the preceding year.

### Jamaica. But then it was said that Jamaica was the colony

which would feel the effects of emancipation most, ruined. He had before him extracts from Blackwood's Magazine of July last, in which he found a statement that the negroes had, during the period gardens, or at wages on their own account; and so prolific were the powers of nature in that benignant climate, and such the reward of industry and good conduct, that after being provided, themselves and their families, better than any peasantry in Europe, they could lay by with ease thirty pounds a-year. Their cottages were generally comforta-Jamaica alone, who had worked out or obtained their own freedom, and were prosecuting with respectability and success the paths of honest industry, proved that the sable race was capable, in the end, of bearing emancipation." That was the state of the negroes according to the writer in Blackwood's Maguzine previous to emancipation. The writer then went on to state what were the frightful results to be expected from emancipation, especially in Jamaica. - (A laugh.) He says-"The crop of Jamaica for 1838 was barely 40,000 hogsheads, and in 1839 it will be 10,000. In short, the agricultural produce of the island is totally disappearing; the negroes, in the great majority of instances, either will not work at all for any wages, or are so extravagant in their demand for wages, and so irregular and inconstant in their habits, as to render it altogether impossible to continue the cultivation of sugar or coffee with any prospect of profit.' The writer then drew a picture of the dreadful state of degradation into which the negroes would be dragged by emancipation, and concluded by saying, "It would fill a volume to quote any considerable number of these reports: they are all of the same character, and their results will be soon proclaimed in statistical returns, showing the rapid decline of the agricultural produce of the whole islands, which will at once silence misrepresentation and defy reply." Now he (Mr. Scoble) had the official reports before him, and he found that Jamaica sent to this country last year 150,000 cwts. of sugar more than she sent in 1837. So that it would be seen that whether as respects the revenue or as respects the amount of produce raised and exported from the colonies last year, the most gratifying results had ensued, and in having achieved a victory for justice, humanity, and religion, they had not only secured the best interests of the negro, but the best interests of his master .- (Hear, hear.)

## British Guiana and Trinidad.

There were, however, two or three colonies, in which the quantity of produce raised last year, and exported into this country fell short of the average quantity sent to this country, during the period of slavery. The Colonies to which he particularly referred were British Guiana and Trinidad, but he would show that the decrease in the amount of produce could be satisfactorily accounted for. The average quantity of sugar exported from British Guiana in 1834, 1832, and 1833, was 60,-948 hogsheads. The quantity exported in 1838 was 52,531 hogsheads, showing a diminution of 8,417 hogsheads. But on comparing the first year of freedom with the last year of slavery, it would be found that the diminution had only been 6,355 hogsheads. In reference to British Guiana, he o which he had directed their attention, and yet few of the women had refused to work in the fields withdrawal of children under ten or twelve years that every friend of humanity would rejoice at that, "In regard to hams in particular, I know that our men were learning trades of various kinds, and the young women had obtained situations as servants to families in the towns .-- (Hear, hear.) Then Why he found that this very year the returns made there had been a considerable withdrawal of labor up to the 5th January, 1839, gave a revenue to the from the Colony of British Guiana, since the first -"The demand for all these articles has vastly

ped to England last year. Again, during the pe- felt hats from 15s. to 20s. per dozen; Monmouth and a large number of children were in the habit having found the cultivation of sugar was more Blue Pennestons at from 1s. to 2s. per yard; checks of those worthy and excellent men. The desire gainers, but that Great Britain herself was no loser had never asked the nation for a single pound to profitable than the cultivation of coffee, took the and stripes for shirts and women's coats from 3d. for instruction was intense among the negro popumeet any defalcation of the revenue in the West people from the coffee plantations, and compelled to 5d. per yard; Osnaburgs from 3½d. to 4½d. per lation, and with respect to religious instruction it red and much oppressed race of mankind.—(Lond India Colonies. Although the country had had to them to cultivate sugar, while they had the power yard. In lieu of these coarse articles we now bear the burthen of 20,000,000/. given to the plan- of compelling them; but when a considerable num- import silk and beaver hats, from 42s. to 70s. per West Indian Colonies might be said to have but ters in the way of compensation, nothing had ber of them became masters of their own persons dozen; straw bonnets from 36s. to 100s. per dozone book, and a desire for one book only—that dropped from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to and time, they did not choose any longer to labor en: broad cloth for coats, from 7s. to 10s. per dozlead them to suppose there was any deficiency of on these plantations, and many of them went back and plenty of ready made clothes; white cottons the revenue. With respect to the number of ship- to the cultivation of coffee.—(Hear, hear.) In unions, and linens for shirts, &c., from 4d. to 8d reference to Trinidad, there had been a decrease of per yard. Indeed, a vast improvement has taken about 2000 hogsheads. In 1833, the last year of place in the taste of the emancipated classes since year not less than ten thousand tons of shipping slavery, there were exported from Trinidad 22,-925 hogsheads-in the year 1838, 20,721 hogsheads, showing a decrease of 2,040 hogsheads. But he must be allowed to state that those returns were fallacious-they ought to inquire for the number of hundred-weights exported, and not for the number of hogsheads, because during the last two years he found that the planters had sent home hogsheads of sugar much larger than they had formerly been in the habit of doing .- (Hear, hear.) They would find that a hogshead of sugar would now weigh 18 cwt., 20 cwt., and even 22 cwt. That had been done to a considerable extent in Jawhen the returns were given in hogsheads it was impossible to form a correct idea of the amount of sugar actually sent home. When individuals, therefore, told them of the decrease in the number of hogsheads, they should ask them how many hundred weights of sugar less--not how many hogsheads had been sent .- (Cheers.)

### Barbadoes.

But while in those colonies to which he had adverted there had been a decrease, in Barbadoes there had been a very large increase. The returns which he had in his possession from Barbadoes, were more accurate than those with which he had been furnished from any other colony he had visited. The crop in Barbadoes, in the year 1833, amounted to 27,015 hhds .-- in 1838, 33,058 hhds, showing an increase of 6.043 hhds. But on comparing the exports from that colony, from the year 1827 to 1833, inclusive, he found that the increase during the year 1838 amounted to 9,724 hogsheads!-(Hear. hear.) Here then were facts corroborated by official documents, showing that during the last year the amount of sugar exported from the colonies to Great Britain was nearly as Emancipation Act, up to the present

### Exports of Great Britain to the Colonies. But it might be asked what had been the ex-

ports from Great Britain to the Colonies, for it was predicted that our manufacturers would suffer, and hat the emancipation of the negroes would strike deadly blow to the commercial credit of this ountry. Now it would be found that the exports of British manufactured goods to the Colonies during the period of emancipation had vastly increased, and that, in point of fact, our commerce with the British Colonies was never so extensive or so healthy as at the present moment .- (Cheers.) From the year 1829 to 1833 inclusive, the exports of British manufactured goods to the West India Colonies amounted to 14,069,8791., to the Mauritius 761,677/., making a total of 14,831,556/. From the year 1834 to 1838 inclusive, the exports of the West India Colonies of British manufactured goods amounted to 16,504,2031., to the Mauri-927,766/., showing a balance in favor of freedom, through our commerce with the Colonies, of 3. 096,2101.-(Cheers.) That was the way in which Mr. Baring's prediction had been verified. (Laughter.) He would now show what proportion the amount of cotton goods bore to the general amount of manufactured articles sent out to the Colonies. He had consulted a table of exports of cotton an average per annum of 26.893,183 yards. But in the year 1838 the official returns gave the amount of 50,291,195 yards of cotton goods of all kinds, showing a balance in favor of freedom of 23,398,-012 yards .- (Cheers.) So, with respect to all other kinds of manufactures, for the negroes were checks, and Osnaburgs, and Kilmarnock caps .when going to their markets or their places of worwhich showed that so far from emancipation having injured the commercial prosperity of this country or the revenue, the planters had reason to rejoice that the circumstances in which they were originally placed had passed away, and that they now stood in a new and honorable relation to the laboring population of the colonies. While abroad he had been exceedingly anxious to get the opinmight say that the population of that colony had ions of men in the colonies well qualified to give been decreasing for many years yast. In the year information on the subject of our commercial rela-1817 a registry of slaves was established in that tions with the colonies. He would read one letter colony, and every three years the census of the which he had received, as it was a specimen of slave population was taken. In 1832 the registry many others. Among other questions which he or nearly one-fourth. During the period of apprenticeship the decrease had been equal to that swer was—"The articles most in demand are hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, stockings, printed calicoes, there had only been a decrease in the exports of muslins, dowlas, broad-cloth coats, fancy waist-655 hogsheads of sugar. There were other rea- coats, and gloves." "Is the demand for salt fish. sons which would account for the decrease of the pork, and other kinds of imported food, increased exports. In the first place a considerable number since the 1st of August last?" Answer-"From domestics and tradesmen, now that they were all I have been able to learn from others, I should free, would no longer toil in the field again, not a say that the demand for salted pork, hams, rice, flour, biscuit, bread, &c., has increased considera--(Hear, hear)-and there had been a general bly since the 1st of August; but I think the quantity of salt fish and herrings has rather decreased."

"Is the general demand for articles of wearing ap-

parel, coats, cottons, stockings, hats, bonnets, shoes,

&c., increased since the 1st August last?" Answer

increased since the period referred to; whilst the

the 1st of August, in reference both to food and clothing. I have sold knives and forks to such persons as high as four and five dollars per dozen; coats as high as fourteen dollars each, and halfboots at three and four dollars per pair. When marriages are on foot I have sold bonnets dressed as high as seven dollars each; besides band ribbons, gauze, shawls, and other kinds of finery."-(Laughter.) The negroes were now copying the habits of their masters. Among other things he had been very anxious to learn whether weddingrings had been introduced, for they were not in us during slavery, and the answer he had received "Yes, and other articles of jewelry; earrings, broaches," &c .- (Laughter.) The writer

proceeded-"You will therefore perceive that these classes are becoming most important in a commercial point of view. They constitute a class of buyers with whom there is very little risk, because they pay the money down for every thing they purchase; and their purchases are to an incredible amount." Thus it would seem that the merchants had no reason to complain of emancipation. Indeed he had not found a merchant in all the colonies he had visited who had not told him the same tale; and even some of the planters themselves had joked with him, and said, "What fools you English people are-if you had given the 20,000,000/ to the negroes, we might have thought you were wise men, but you have given it to us, who will profit by it in many other ways." One of them said, "I have put 14,000l. into my pocket, for which I am much obliged to you." So that when they took into codsideration that the price of sugar had considerably advanced during the last two years, and that the quantity exported from the colonies had been very little short of that which was exported during the palmy days of slavery, it would be seen that the planters were gainers in every way. much as during the year 1837; that, in point of They had the interest of the 20,000,0001. coming ble, often elegant; artificial wants, civilized vani- fact, there had been no diminution whatever in the into their pockets every year, at a much less exyears to come, and the munificent gift of £20,000,- ties, were making rapid progress amongst them; amount of the revenue to this country from West pense than they could during the period of slavery. was voted to the planters by the riouse of and the cheering spectacle of 40,000 negroes in India produce; and therefore they had to congra- He had not yet met with a planter who had stated he would do them the credit of saying that they had uniformly spoken of the day on which the negroes were liberated as the first day of freedom they had enjoyed. He well remembered on one occasion a planter saying to him, "Mr. Scoble, I recollect the time when if I had seen Buxton or Wilberforce, I

should have felt it my duty to have put a pistol-ball

through their brains, or a dagger through their bearts; but I am so convinced now of the blessings connected the mancipation, that I could go down on my knees and embrace theirs, and bless them for their efforts in overthrowing the old system." Thus they would perceive that emancipation was blessing not merely to the negro, but to the

Moral and Religious Results. He would now say a few words on the moral and religious advantages which the negro had acquired by emancipation. He could never forget the interviews which he had had with negroes in various colonies, on the subject of emancipation. tius, 1,423,5631., making a total together of 17,- and the benefits which they had derived from the liberty secured to them by British law. He remembered on one occasion a group of negroes who were laboring by the way side, coming round the vehicle in which he was travelling, and inquiring who he was. On understanding his name was Scoble, they were most delighted, and rejoiced to see him, and expressed their gratitude in their own way, for the efforts that had been made for them goods of all kinds sent from this country to the by the people of England. To show that they West India Colonies during thirteen years of slave- now felt their independence he would just menry, and they amounted to 349,611,390 yards, being tion that it was a common saying in Trinidad, when their masters were inclined to be severe, or applied coarse epithets to them, which they uttered in the creole French, "Baton changez, son but," the meaning of which was that the stick had changed hands. The masters began to feel that now, and to know that they must attach the neno longer satisfied with being dressed in baize, and groes to their persons, as well as to their colonies if they wished to derive any benefit from emanci-They must have comfortable clothing, and it was pation. Many of the planters were anxious to a delightful thing to see them comfortably clad bring the negroes under a certain system of laws; but he knew that the vigilance of the people of The negroes were now making large de- England would prevent that. It was not his in mands upon us for stockings and shoes, and the re- tention to go into detail with reference to the con turns showed that 11,358/. worth of hosiery had duct of the planters, since the 1st of August, 1838. been sent out last year. Here there were facts He would not speak of the persecutions which their Missionary friends were at this moment enduring in Jamaica. He would not speak of the conduct of Jamaica juries and of Jamaica Judges. -(Hear, hear.) He would not denounce the conduct of the planters in reference to the tricks they had attempted to play on the emancipated popula tion with reference to the amount of their wages, the mode and time of paying, nor the cheating that had been going on in the shape of mulcts and fines on the negroes for not performing what they were pleased to call a day's work, nor of making the negroes pay higher rates. He would say nothing about ejectments; but would reserve all that for showed a diminution in the physical strength of had put to them in writing was this-"What are another occasion. Still, notwithstanding all that the laboring population of 25,000 out of 110,000, the articles most in demand for the use of the eman- the negroes had suffered from their masters since the 1st of August, 1838, they were well worthy of the confidence of the people of England, and had shown that it was because they valued the good opinion of the people of England that they had peen so industrious, so steady, and so peaceable as they had proved themselves to be. Then, again, with reference to schools, they were springing up in all the colonies, and many of the planters, though by no means friendly to education, found that it was a link which would bind the negroes to their plantations, and therefore they were desirous of having schools. Many of the planters were asof age from working about the buildings; they were now sent to school, and had the blessings of had been the food of the negro.—(Hear, hear, and with suitable teachers for the negro population. religious and moral education, and he was sure renewed laughter.) The answer then goes on- The details on that subject would be extremely interesting, but he was afraid there was no time that conceive that their work was done. The negro -(Cheers.) Again a considerable number of own importations have been increased ten-fold, and evening to go through them. Mr. Scoble then proyoung persons had left the plantations-young I am confident that a similar increase has taken ceeded to mention some interesting facts in conplace in the importation of others." Question- nection with the progress of education throughout pass away before they would be able to say they the colonies he had visited. In British Guiana, a very large number of negroes were brought up un-der the instruction of the agents of the London those present for their attention, and he hoped that

riod of slavery and apprenticeship, the planters and Kilmarnock caps from 6s. to 9s. per dozen; of receiving daily instruction through the agency was remarkable. The negro population of the cheers.) book was the Bible. The demand for Bibles in the West Indian Colonies had increased greatly.

## Story of Ned.

When in the colony of Berbice he (Mr. Scoble) was introduced to a negro named "Ned.' Ned, during the period of slavery, had been taught to read by a Scotch soldier, under very singular circumstances. The soldier took a fancy to Ned, and believe I should have sent you an apology instead teach others. The engagement having been entered into, and Ned having been taught to read, he tenor of my promise—it was that I would send the Berbice river. After a time Ned was found holding state, with the liberty on your part, if you teaching his fellow slaves, for which he was flog thought fit to do so, of publishing my correspondged severely. He was discovered a second time and ence in your projected and luciferous Star. received a flogging. A third time he was discovered, and then arose the question, what was to be worthy of notice-but it is, that amongst the muldone with him, for Ned was too valuable a man to litudinous, miserable, and horrid scenes that atkill. At length it was determined to send him to tract my attention, I am so distracted that I know the Cange; but they forgot that Ned took his not where or how to begin. I no sooner direct my learning with him-(Hear, hear) for as soon as he attention to one object, than the goadings, cries, or reached the estate to which he was banished he sufferings of another object, turn me aside and I commenced teaching .- (Hear, hear, hear.) Hav- make for that. ing procured paper, pen, and ink, Ned wrote to the friends he had left behind as follows:—"I am curious instruments called KALEIDESCOPES, in a on well, and will remember your promise" (for Ned always brought those whom he taught to read itself. under the same engagement that he originally entered into, namely, to teach others.) - (Hear, hear.) had thought of, able to read the Sriptures, and had at your peril. gagement to teach their fellow-slaves to read after they had received that blessing themselves .-

Missionaries.

at one of the mission stations in the West India

Nothing was more delightful than a Sabbath-day

colonies; and he had known many negroes to walk five, ten, and fifteen miles for the purpose of attending the early morning service, and it was most gratifying to witness their order and regularity, and attention to the duties of the Sabbath. He and attention to the duties of the Sabbath. He much retards the progress of improvement and destitution. For instance, in Barbadoes, it was true the Bishop resided there, and a considerable number of churches were scattered throughout the island, but very little instruction was imparted to the negroes. Some of the clergymen were eminent for their piety and usefulness, but still there were very few, comparatively speaking, of the population of that colony, brought under the course a religious instruction. Again, as to Trinidad, the Roman Catholics might be said to have that colony in their possession. Very few protestants were to be found in it; and there was large room or missionaries in that colony, as well as in Barbadoes. The colony most richly supplied with Christian laborers, which he had visited, was British Guiana. There were about 8 or 10 agents of the London Missionary Society there, and they were laboring most diligently and assiduously.-There were also five Wesleyan ministers there do- for our subsistence; but when a fellow being is ng a great amount of good, but even in British is unfortunately thrown among a community where Guiana there was abundant room for more labor, there is no call for his labor, (his only fortune.) ers. The small islands were left almost destitute how miserable must be his condition! I would of religious instruction, but he trusted the Christians of Great Britain would meet the call that was being made on them for instruction with a liberal spirit. He had intended to have gone rather more into detail on some subjects connected with the points to which he had adverted, but he felt that he had said enough that evening to convince them sentence was pronounced upon the exiled inhabitthat the idle reports circulated relative to the aut of Eden-"Thou shalt eat thy bread with the change in the negro population were unfoundedthat the advantages to the planters had been greatthat the advantages to Great Britain had been great, and that the negro population were improved and happy by the act of justice which had been secured them by the moral power of this country .-Hear, hear.) The negro attributed all his bles-

e considered himself their client, and he looked to them to guard the liberties that had already been The Work still to be done. Much still remained to be done with regard to the administration of the law, and so on .- (Hear, hear, hear,) They must not only have laws that would secure liberty to the negroes, but they must have men who would administer the laws impartially .- (Hear, hear, hear,) Many of their friends if they were libelled, could not get a verdict in their favour; but if in the pursuit of their duties they ventured to speak the truth, they were immediately charged with libels, brought before the Court, and condemned to pay heavy fines; and if not able to pay those fines, they had to pass the remainder of their days in prison .- (Shame.) These were the things that were going on in the Colonies, and the friends of humanity and freedom, must not to be nurtured, and strengthened; and years must had performed the whole of their duty towards him. those present for their attention, and he hoped that 6,455,806/. in coffee, sugar, and rum, sent to this nected with the decrease of the slave population, demand is very limited, for those which were usu-

sings to the labours of the people of Great Britain-

West India Colonies, not only would it be found that the planters were gainers, and the negroes by the act of justice she had shown to a long inju-

1. Jones

A vote of thanks to Mr. Scoble for his instruc tive address, and for his services in the cause of humanity, was then moved, and carried with acclamation.

### From the Morning Star. SLAVERY.

## LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

If my conscience would have exonerated me, I offered to teach him to read if he would engage to of a letter which I promised you when I saw you instructed those with whom he was associated on you some account of any thing or every thing, I one of Mr. Blair's plantations on the west side of found worthy of notice in this old and great slave-

Now, it is not that I have seen nothing here

going on very well on these plantations-people state of frequent revolutions-before I can fix on are beginning to learn to read—hope you are going any one object of shame or disgrace, the tube is turned and something no less disgraceful presents

I have, likewise, another objection to the fulfilment of my promise-an objection of reluctance. His epistle closed with these words, "Go on, and rather than of difficulty. I should feel no hesitadon't mind a good licking."-(Great laughter.) tion in writing a series of letters, privately, to On the 1st of August a considerable number of yourself, which would be read and laid in the copies of the Sacred Sriptures were distributed desk or portfolio-then I should feel at my ease; among the negro population. Many of the ne- but when I remember that I am to be brought begroes put in their claims on the west side of the fore the capricious assembly of taste, and the dread Berbice river to the missionary station in connex- tribunal of criticism-I take up my pen with reion with the mission station for bibles, and the luctance and tremble as I write. Yet why should missionary thought that by ordering 100 copies it be so? I am no author-I have never made any he would have an ample supply, but after a time pretensions to authorship; I have a higher motive he found there were 1,000 more negroes than he in view-and should you publish my letters, be it

therefore to give a very large order that he might | Should I irritate some of your readers, and send be able to meet the demand made upon him. - some of them to sleep, let them blame him who He attributed that in a great measure to the la- administers and not him who prepares the dose. bours of Ned, and others brought under the en- It is not my object at this time to show that slaunderstood to admit of the least doubt. Even those who possess the greatest number of blacks and have the largest amount of stock invested in them-do not, even for a moment, scruple to pronounce it an evil-and to themselves as well as their servants .- Amen, so I believe. But listen while I give you my opinion of the bearings of sla-

testimony to the services rendered to the cause of education .- The fact that there are a great many religion by the great majority of missionaries with of the white population of Virginia who can neiwhom he had come in contact in the British col- ther read nor write is well known. The cause of onies. They were well worthy of support, and this ignorance is in consequence of no primary he trusted that when the claims of the colonies schools; or next to none, to what there should be were fully understood, the number of these devo- and it requires large fortunes for southern gentleted men would be increased ten-fold. Many of men to educate their children in northern schools. he colonies could not boast of a missionary; other And why are there so few common schools? Becolonies were so miserably supplied with religious cause the plantations are so large and extensive, teachers that they might be said to be in a state of to raise enough to support their negroes, that the white population are thrown so far apart as not to be able to help each other in the support of these. valuable institutions. The same territory that would produce enough for 75 or 100 pegroes, who are no benefit to society, would be land enough for the support of ten families who could do much for the spread of light and knowledge. Secondly, The existence of slavery tends very

much to injure the poor white population of both sexes, for whom our sympathies should be called forth, by reason of the relationship which we sustain to each other, as the descendants of the same great parents. By the existence of this system the price of labor is very much diminished-and the calls upon the poor white man are few since the rich prefer blacks in their employment rather than the white man. It is bad enough to be placed in a situation where daily bor is required not be understood to speak diminutively of physical labor; -but it is a grief that so many have mistaken the character of it. Some of the greatest and best men who have lived, were men of toil. Washington was a farmer-Greene was a blacksmith-and Sherman a shoemaker. When the sweat of thy brow," there seems to have been relenting grace in the very malediction. Toil then. bodily toil, is a blessing. It is alike salutary to the body and soul. And why should there be such an unhappy reverse in the opinions of many? Is it not because the rich planter has his labor performed by his servants and slaves, that the false notion is imbibed that it is a low calling for a man to be found at the plough-handles-on the marketcart-or driving his own team?

My last objection, which I shall now make to an unhappy system, (introduced by a Dutch vessel which came to Jamestown, Va. in 1619, bringing 20 Africans, who were purchased by the people of Jamestown.) is, that it spoils the disposition of the people of the slaveholding states.

The method of indulging and spoiling the temper commences from the cradle. The child is committed to a black nurse, who is instructed by the parents, to humor its desires that it may be quiet .- the child grows; and when old enough to talk and run about is suffered to command all the servants in the kitchen.

It must then be watched in its rambles by a slave, who dares not vex it, for fear of the lash, until its passions become unrestrained. Suppose this to be a son, and that he pursues this course of unrestrained passion till some twenty or thirty negroes was as yet but an infant—he required to be guided, fall to his portion or command, and will he be a fit individual to mix with the busy circle of the world. and to withstand, with patience, all the vexations of human life? That the people of the South are thus irritable and petulant, we have only to consider the sacrifice of life by pistols, dirks, duelling, Missionary Society. He probably did not esti-mate the number too high when he said that not correct the views that had been circulated through ountry during the year 1838 .- (Hear, hear.) would more than account for the diminution in the ally imported during the existence of slavery. The some sort from the agents of that Society. In conVirginia, Sept. 3, 1839.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist. Are the Slaves of the South "Better Off" that the Free Colored People of the North! An Essay read before the Anti-Slavery Concer

of Prayer in Lane Seminary, Jan. 1840. It is an oft repeated declaration, of slaveholders and their apologists, that the slaves of the South are better off than the free colored people of the North; that they are better fed, better clothed, better housed, &c., and consequently it is better for them to remain in their present condition, than to be emancipated. For my part, I have often been grieved to hear such a declaration, or such an inference from intelligent christians; from those whom I believed to be correct in their opinions, and truly benevolent on all other subjects. I have been grieved at the blindness they manifested with regard to the facts of the case; and much more grieved, at the strange inference they drew, even on the supposition that the facts were, as they supposed. Supposing it were true, that they were better fed, and clothed, and housed than the free; that they fed upon the dainties of kings, were clothed in purple and fine linen, slept on beds of down, dwelt in palaces of marble, and were perfeetly contented with their lot; does this justify their retention in bondage? Does this make it right to convert their souls and, bodies into articles of merchandise, to make them toil through life without compensation?-To separate husbands and wives, parents and children at pleasure, to forbid their learning to read the word of God, to keep them in a state of the grossest ignorance and de gradation, and almost to shut Heaven against them? Admit this principle, and you furnish an apology but that the people cannot govern themselves, and they need a master and protector?

But I deny the truth of the premises in toto. deny that the slaves are in any respect better provided for as a whole, than the free colored people of the North. That there are some poor, idle, intemperate, wretched beings, both in the North and South, both black and white, that are not as well provided for as some of the slaves, I do not deny. But the colored people of the North, as a whole, with all their disabilities and sufferings from oppressive laws, with all the weight of public odium which is bearing them down, are provided with wholesome food and in sufficient quantities, they are provided with decent and comfortable clothing and houses, they are protected in their domestic relations, they receive recompense for their labor. they are provided to a very considerable extent with religious and other instruction; they are in every thing which makes life desirable, a thousand times better off than their oppressed brethren of the South.

Let us examine some of the particulars and see if it is not so. And, 1. Are the slaves of the South better fed than

their colored brethren at the North? It must not be forgotten, that there are thousands of intelligent, respectable, wealthy colored fami-North whose tables are furnished as well as any of their wealthy white neighbors. And that a large, majority of the rest, who cannot supply themselves with all the laxuries enjoyed by their more fortunate brethren, do furnish their tables with such a variety and quantity of wholesome food, as is necessary for their comfortable subsistence. And few indeed are the individuals, who actually saffer for the want of a sufficient quantity of food.

But where are the slaves who enjoy any luxuries whatever? Where are the slaves who have any choice whitever in their food as to quality or quantity? If we except the household servants who "eat the crambs which fell from their master's table," where are the slaves who are not confined constantly to the coarsest fare, with little or no variety from one year's end to another? I have seen slavery in its mildest form, where they were as well fed and as kindly treated, as any where in the South, and I know this to be the fact. I have often watched them in the morning and at noon as they have come scattering along one by one up to of which she had given indications for several the kitchen door, to take in one hand a piece of the coarsest corn-meal bread and in the other a piece of boiled bacon or mutton, generally without plate, knife or fork. I have never seen them eating at a table, nor have I seen them furnished with coffee, tea or batter. Occasionally they would have vegetables for dinner, and then they would have a plate. But these negroes lived like kings in comparison with the great majority of slaves in the

Who does not know that the common weekly allowance for field hands, is a peck of corn or rice, or sweet potatoes, with a little salt and sometimes a little meat? No wonder they often complain of hunger and faintness. No wonder they are oftener whipped for stealing food, than for any other crime. It is well known, that multitudes of slaves have no meat and live on a peck of corn, which can usually be parchased in Cincinnati for 121 cts. A negro in Cincinnati can carn a better living by blacking boots one half hour each week, than the majority of slaves have at the South. And yet we are told that the slaves are better fed than the free colored people of the North! Surely if there is a colored man in the North, who cannot earn 121 ets. per week, he is an object of pity. 2. Are the slaves of the South better clothe:

than the colored people of the North? It seems, according to the testimony of a Southern gentleman in the Philanthropist of Dec. 31st, that the cost of clothing for a slave is \$4 10 per year; \$1 for a pair of shoes, \$2 50 for five yds. of winter cloth, and 60 ets. for six yds. of summer

What, are our Northern colored people so poor, that they cannot furnish themselves with clothing Cincinnati or any other northern city, to learn the falsehood of such a statement. We shall every clothing of the blacks and the whites. A drowning man will catch at a straw; an advocate for

slavery must do the same. 3. Are the slaves of the South better housed

than the colored people of the North? The poorest cabins that I have ever seen occupied by human beings of any color in the North, are as good, or better than the generality of negro huts in the slave states. I have seen them however only in two states where slavery exists in its mildest form, and where they are better sheltered than in most of the slave states. It is the testi- are anxious to gain intelligence of Bro. E. O. Hall, mony of those who have been in the more southpoorest kind. That they are not so good as the temporary shantees which are thrown up beside the rail-roads, that they are often without chimneys conveniences of bedsteads, bed-clothes, tables or chairs, that where wood or stumps can be obtained, be dead, or any thing should have befallen him to Indians in our Western wilderness. Some are bet- lanthropist. ter off than this, but God knows how much the truth is outraged, and humanity disgraced when it

idleness is the "mother of many vices," such as is said that the slaves of the South are better housswinish drunkenness, card-playing, horse-racing, ed than the free colored people of the North. But &c., is a fact that has fallen within my own obser- if the slaves are not better fed, nor clothed, nor housed than their northern brethren, in the name

of common sense, in what respect are they better off? Are they happier than the free? O yes, much happier. And what is the evidence? Why they whistle and they sing like the frogs in the swamps and bogs around them, and the crickets in the chimney corner. The negroes in the North do not sing, or whistle, I suppose! Poor miserable creatures! Strange the Abolitionists will not unite with the philanthropic kidnappers in restoring hem to their "paradise lost." Why will they not assist in the humane work of enforcing the "black laws," and in restoring to their tender-hearted, much loved masters and happy homes, those unfortunate slaves who in a fit of insanity, verily thought liberty better than slavery, and have rossed the Ohio to seek a land of freedom?

And what a blesssed institution must slavery be f it can so dishumanize human nature; if it can so degrade an immortal mind, so stupify and brutalize a being made in the image of the glorious God, that he can prefer slavery to liberty, the condition of a brute, to that of a man! But slavery, as bad as it is, cannot work such a miracle. If the slaves sing, it is not because they are happy, but because they want to be so. If they pretend to be happy, it is because they fear to do otherwise: it is because a murmur might cost them the lash.

"See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing, The sot a hero, the lunatic a king,

The beggar, the cripple, the sot, the lunatic, give at times as clear indications of happiness as uman beings can: does this prove that they are really happy, and that their condition is desirable? Again, are they better instructed in religion or

other branches of education? The barbarous laws of many of the slave states gainst their education, the testimony of southern resbyteries to their heathen-like condition, and the observations of all who have been in the South who had not a plaster on their eyes bear witness to the falsity of such an affirmation.

Are they better off in their domestic relations: for all the oppressions that ever afflicted the human embrace and forever removed from his eyes: if it or mulatto person to a white person, he shall upon race. What is the plea of tyrants the world over, is a blessing for husband and wife to live on separ- conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not less the brutal lust of overseers, masters and their sons; if it is a blessing for a man to have a master whose permission he must always ask when he would ake a wife, or visit one whom he has already taken; if it is a blessing for mothers to leave their infants to be taken care of by careless children, or earry them upon their backs while at work in the field, or leave them by the fence exposed to poivomen to herd promiscuously together at night; if it is a blessing for men and women to live togeher without the marriage ceremony, to separate of the parties; -then we may believe that the domestic condition of the slave is preferable, to that

f the colored people of the North. During a residence of six months in a slave state, I made particular investigation into the do- his license so to solemnize the same. mestic condition of the blacks. And bad as I heard it represented, I was surprised to find it so much 1824, entitled 'an act regulating marriages,' as is worse than I had anticipated. Wherever I had an inconsistent with the provisions, of this act, be and opportunity, I made particular enquiry into the the same is hereby repealed." private history of those who had arrived to adult Mr. Flood, from the Judiciary Committee, to age. Out of twenty on one plantation who had been married, or who had sustained the relations which was referred petitions from males and febeen married, or who had sustained the relations males of Brown and Highland counties, for the
used none such. I regarded myself yesterday as personated being the relations which was referred petitions from males and feused none such. I regarded myself yesterday as personated only their bleed at Linguist bed at Lingu of man and wife without marriage, something connected with the history of twelve or

happiness of whites who possessed any character. Some of the women had two or three husbands iving, and some of the men two or three wives, &c. A colored methodist preacher, who had been separated from his wife, still living in a southern state, was married to another while I was there. I did not perceive but that all, both white and black, hought it was all well enough. One event of which I was witness, and which is a grand illustration of the felicities of the domestic condition of

the slaves, I shall never forget.

On returning to my boarding-house one day, I who appeared to be in an agony of distress. As she saw me, she cried out, "O Mr. -, my mother has hung herself! my mother has hung herself!" I followed some children to the cellar and tend to all persons the right of trial by jury. found a poor woman hanging by her neck, cold and lifeless. I enquired the cause of her insanity. months, and learned that having delicate health, and possessing fine sensibilities for a woman in her circumstances, she had been distressed at the the same place for extending to all persons the right infidelity of her husband. It appeared that a former wife, who many years before had been sold or zens of Ashtabula and Trumbull counties for the carried away, had recently been brought back, and that he had shared his attention equally between them both. But why should I longer dwell upon this subject! Why should I attempt to prove that which is self-evident? Is it not an insult to comnon sense, an outrage to bleeding humanity, a reproach to liberty and christianity, to assert that the ondition of the free in Freedom's land, is worse nan that of slaves subject to the control of irreponsible and often unprincipled masters; tormentd constantly with the fear of the lash, subject at all times to every outrage and cruelty that ingenuiy can invent, without any redress, without a sha- dit of having passed the fugitive law of last winow of a hope of better days, until death shall

If we did not know to what miserable subterow often, men honest in the general, would put falsehood herself to hide her hideous head for of tea for greens-they did not understand the subshame to prop up a system which they find so ject. I suppose their speeches will be publishedconvenient, so well adapted to pamper their idle- if so, unless they grow wiser and leave out a part, ness and pride: we should be utterly at a loss to they will speak for themselves. account for the many favorable representations of slavery by northern born citizens; we should not from males and females of Lorain county, asking know how it was possible that so many trained up the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account to hate oppression, should so soon fall in love with of color, and also to extend to all persons the right this accursed system; why so many Northern visit- of trial by jury. ers of the South write back to their friends, that slavery is not after all so bad as they had supposed. Such visiters, if they are honest, only look at the to the amount of \$4 50? We need only go into surface of slavery. They only see the "houseservants," the "body guards" of their masters. who of course will be comfortably fed and clothed where find but very little difference between the and kindly treated. They only see the shell of the egg; they do not break it, and look at its

release them from their oppression?

loathsome contents. If they did, we should no longer hear honest carcase of slavery.

## For the Philanthropist. INFORMATION WANTED.

January 23d, 1840. DR. BAILEY: Dear Sir-As the abolition friends in Indiana who left that State in September last, to attend the ern states, that the huts of slaves are mostly of the Genessee Conference, with the expectation of returning in a few weeks, and has not been heard from since, you will oblige them by inserting a request in the Philanthropist, that if he be among or even fire-places, and frequently without any the living, he would make it known by writing John Hansell, Manchester, Ia., and if he should they sometimes build a fire in the middle of the prevent his writing, it is hoped that some one who hut, and men, women, and children lie down knows the circumstances, will forward the intelliaround it with their feet towards the blaze, like the gence as above, or through the medium of the Phi-

Respectfully, H. P. BENNETT.

For the Philanthropist. COLUMBUS.

Columbus, O., February 3d, 1840. Dr. BAILEY:- I neglected to write you last weel n consequence of not having much of importance o communicate, beside what was published in the Columbus papers. I will now, however, commence at the date of my last, and endeavor to bring up my narrative of proceedings to the present time.

On the 20th ult., Mr. Birch of the Senate, presented the memorial of John B. Mahan, asking remuneration for losses sustained by his having been given up by the authorities of Ohio to those of Kentucky upon a false charge, which was laid on On the 22d, Mr. Matthews introduced a bill

eneal the act incorporating the Oberlin Collegiate Institute, which was read the first time. In the House, Mr. Dunn presented a petition rom citizens of Hamilton and Rossville, in Butler county, for the extension of the right of trial by

jury to every human being. The bill to amend the act regulating marriages,

passed the House by the following vote: Yeas-Messrs. Baskin, Comstock, Davis Downes, Fisher, Flood, Godman, Hanna, Henderson, Hite, Hoagland, Jenkins, Johnson of Mon roe, Johnson of Jackson, King, Leedom, Leonard, Lepper, McNelly, Mitchell, Morris, Morse, Perril. Purviance, Ravenscraft, Reed, Riblet, Rogers, Shideler, Shreve, Smith of Montgomery, Smith of Stark, Spalding, Warner, Welch of Seneca. West, Whittlesey, Wilson of Perry, Wilson of Wayne, Worth and Speaker-42.

Nays-Messrs. Ackley, Adams, Bliss, Carpen ter, Casad, Dunham, Everhard, Hubbard, Miller. Moore of Guernsey, Pollock, Powers, Sellers and Waddle-14.

The following is a copy of the bill as it passed

the House, omitting the enacting clause.
"That if any clerk of the court of common plea in any county in this state shall grant a marriage license, or any licensed minister of the gospel shal publish the banns of marriage, or any justice of the peace, licensed minister of the gospel, or any it is a blessing for a man to be at all times lia- other individual authorized to join persons in marble to have his wife and children torn from his riage, shall solemnize the marriage of any black ate and distant plantations, meeting only once a than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to and week or once in two or three weeks; if it is a for the use of the county wherein such offence lessing for females to be at all times exposed to was committed, or be imprisoned in the cell of the jail of said county for a space of not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. If any justice of the peace shall solemnize a marriage contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, he shall upon conviction thereof, forfeit his commission as such justice; and sonous reptiles; if it is a blessing for men and township, where such justice of the peace resides, tionist of the House (Mr. Peck) when the vote was about on receiving an authenticated copy of such convicted from the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county where such conviction was had, to and choose other mates, at the pleasure of either order an election to supply the vacancy of such justice of the peace so convicted.

Sec. 3. If any minister of the gospel, authorized to solemnize marriages, shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall upon conviction thereof, forfeit

Sec. 4. So much of the act passed January 6

repeal of the fugitive law, reported that the committee had heretofore made a report on that subfourteen, that would have ruined the reputation or ject, which had been accepted by the House, thus showing by a large majority that they were satisfied with the law, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was

Thursday, 23. The Senate had under consideration either the bill above mentioned in relation to marriages or a similar one, which was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Friday, 24. Mr. Pollock presented a petition (in the House) from 51 males and 22 females of Washington counrissed by a cabin, where was a young colored girl ty, for the relief of the colored population of this state. Mr. Hubbard from 119 citizens of Minerva, in Stark county, for the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color, and to ex-Saturday, 25.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Moore of Guernsey, from 26 citizens of Claysville, in said county, for the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color, and from 26 citizens of of trial by jury. By Mr. Powers, from 490 citirepeal of all laws making distinctions on account Monday, 27.

A petition was presented by Mr. Lake from 99 citizens of Ashtabula county, for the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color. The resolutions relating to the sub-freasury be ing under consideration, Mr. Buchanan digressed widely to make an assault upon the whig party in general and Gen. Harrison in particular, representing them as all abolitionists, and the abolitionists as all whigs, taking to his party the entire creter, and charging the whigs en masse, with opposing it, and Mr. Corwin who replied to him, seemed equally anxious to saddle the Van Buren party fuges men would resort to support a sinking cause; with abolition. Poor men, they had better study their lessons a little longer before they attempt to honesty, candor and truth to the blush, and cause recite. Like the good dame who boiled her pound

In the Senate, Mr. Birch presented a petition

A petition was presented in the House by Mr. Mitchell from Jefferson county, to extend the right of trial by jury to all persons.

Mr. Fisher offered the hundredth edition of pro slavery resolutions, (for which see Columbus papers) "greatly enlarged and improved," "with numerous additions and explanations designed" (for what else could they be designed?) "to assist the learner in his efforts at-misrepresentation. The Northerners singing hallelujahs over the putrid learned author deserves to be puffed in every newspaper in our country for so well performing the laborious task. Future generations will no doubt do him justice, if the present does not.

Wednesday, 29. Mr. Ford presented a petition from citizens of Huntsburgh, Geauga county, for repealing all laws making distinctions on account of color.

Thursday, 30 Petitions were presented by Mr. Blair from 111 nales and females of Brown county for repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color and by Mr. Adams from 110 ladies of Putnam. Muskingum county, for the repeal of all laws bearing oppressively on people of color, and especial fugitive law ot last winter. Saturday, February 1.

Mr. Lake offered petitions from 491 persons of Ashtabula county, praying the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color. The bill appointing Trustees of Miami Univereity being under consideration, Mr. Jenkins moved to strike out the name of Matthias C. Williams and insert that of Pliny M. Crume in its place. Mr. King said, Mr. Williams lived near the colits welfare. He hoped the motion would not pre

vail-nor could he imagine why it should. Mr. J. said, he had a good reason, and one tha he was confident would satisfy the House. He was informed upon good authority that Mr. Williams was an abolitionist, and he would vote for

no abolitionist for any office whatever. Mr. K. inquired if he was certain Mr. Crume

Mr. J. replied, that he could say upon what he leemed good authority, that he was not. The motion was agreed to by the following

was not an abolitionist.

Yeas-Messrs. Baskin, Blair, Corwin, Downes, Fisher, Flood, Hanna, Henderson, Hite, Hoagland, Jenkins, Johnson of Monroe, King, Leedom Lepper, McNelly, Mitchell, Moore of Hamilton, Morris, Patterson, Purviance, Ravenscraft, Rea, Riblet, Shideler, Shreve, Smith of Montgomery, Spalding, Warner, Way, West, Whittlesey, Wilson of Perry, and Speaker 34.

Naus-Messrs. Adams, Bartley, Bliss, Carpenter, Casad, Comstock, Davis, Dunham, Everhard, Ford, Godman, Harrison, Hubbard, Johnson of Jackson, Lake, Leonard, Lloyd, Miller, Moore of Guernsey, Morse, Pollock, Powers, Reed, Rodgers, Scott, Smith of Stark, Waddle, Welch of Stark, and Wilson of Wayne-29.

Yours respectfully, A LISTENER.

### CONGRESS. House of Representatives. SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1840.

Hon. Mr. McCarry, member elect from the State of Virginia, vice Hon. C. F. Mehler, resigned, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The Journal of yesterday having, on motion of Mr.

PETRIKEN, been amended in certain particulars—
Mr. PECK rose and asked permision of the House to correct some portion of a report of yesterday's proceedings which appeared in one of the daily papers of this city, and by which he felt himself aggrieved.

The SPEAKER inquired of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Brnum) who was entitled to the floor from yesterday on the subject of abolition petitions, whether he

Mr. BYNUM said certainly, for an explanation Mr. PECK then proceeded. I see by one of the city pa-ers (the Globe) that the following proceedings of yester-

lay are reported: "Mr. BYNUM said if there were any doubts in the minds of the Southern People as to who were and who were not abolitionists in that House, they need only refer to the specches and votes of its members. If they wanted further evi-dence, I would refer them to the remarks of a certain member of this House, who characterized the Northern Democrats, who usually vote for preserving the constitutional obligations imposed on them, and who are opposed to an inthereof, forfeit his commission as such justice; and it is hereby made the duty of the trustees of the He would refer them to the remark made by a certain abolibeing taken on laying Mr. Cores's resolution on the table, 'now, come up you Southern slaves, and show yourselves. Yes, sir, this was the language applied to these

high-minded men," &c. &c.
Mr. P. continued. Now, I do not read the remaining ortion of the report of what followed, not because it is not grossly untrue or unjust in reference to more than one paricular, but because my only desire is to make a correction in regard to such portion as I have now read, and to say that I should not have regarded myself as personated or alluded to, if no other language had been used, or nothing had transpired, except what is reported in so much as I have read. I say I should not have supposed myself personated or alluded to, because there is no word imputed to me that I would have required great obliquity of hearing to have sup- colleagues, who were in great favor with them-to presen posed that, whatever I might have said, I had alluded allude to) by language which I cannot repeat in hac verba, some three or four years ago, preas I have read, down to the first period in the paragraph ter- well understood by them. He had always believed, and al minating with the words "Southern slaves," I do understand ways so expressed himself, that all their movements were minating with the words "Southern slaves," I do understand to be correctly given. I understood next that the member mischieveus, incendiary, insuling to our Southern brethren, and against the letter and spirit of the solemn compact into using this language turned round, looking me full in the face; and, with indications made directly towards me, said, which we had entered with them. He had here always "the voice came from a member behind me-it came from a further explanations to make; but I desire to have the report corrected in this particular; that I should not have reit is language I have never used; nor any thing like it. I regarded myself personated by the manner, by the indications conflicts of the day. He had also risen, and would ever rise made directly towards me, accompanied by the charge that the declaration came from a rank abolitimist. I do not desire the statements to go before the country uncontradicted, that I could have been capable of using such phrases

are here reported in inverted commas.

Mr. BYNUM.\* who was entitled to the floor, rose and said, he regretted exceedingly a continuation of the most unpleasant controversy that occurred yesterday evening; but in justification of the observations he then made, he would read an extract from a report in one of the journals of the day, showing the evidence on which his remarks were predicated. In the report of the proceedings on Mr. Coles's marked on this floor, I tell you, my Southern brethren, the

resolution, he found the following:
"Mr. Peck moved for a call of the House. some Northern slaves there, he said, whom he wanted to be emancipated. Mr. P. then called for the yeas and his motion, which were ordered, and the question being taken, it was decided in the negative-Yeas 86,

nays 113. In another part of the same report, he found a motion made by the same gentleman, as follows:
"Mr. Peek moved a call of the House, but subsequently withdrew his motion. We have, said he some refugee laves from the North that I wish brought in."

This (said Mr. B.) was the report of the proceedings o the day Mr. Coles's resolution was acted on; and as it has remained uncontradicted to this day, I am warranted in pre-suming that it was correct. It was true (he said) he made a mistake in using the term "Southern slaves," instead of "Northeru slaves," but, even with that mistake, the gentlenan alluded to, could not avoid knowing for whom the alluion was intended; nor could any one doubt at the time that the term "Northern slaves" was applied to those members of this House who are for preserving the Constitution, and ustaining the peace and tranquillity of the country, with the perpetuity of our institutions. t was the first time, (Mr. B. said.) on the floor of Congress, that to call a man an abolitionist was deemed so offensive as to call forth

gross and wanton insult in reply.

The SPEAKER informed Mr. B. that no personal allu on would be permitted.

Mr. Brnum said he made no personal allusions. never deemed it an offence to call a man an abolitionist. never denied that there were some few Democrats in the bolition ranks. Their votes showed that there were from five to ten of them in this House. But what he wanted the country, and the South particularly, to know was, that there vere from sixty-five to seventy-five deeply died abolitionists

the Whio ranks in that House. Mr. BYNUM then proceeded in his general argument, and addressed the House till past three o'clock, when the floor was obtained (among about a dozen applicants for

Mr. W. COST JOHNSON, who indicated an intention before he concluded, to offer a new proposition, differing from either of those now before the House. He did not however, read the resolution, but was making some remark , he gave way for a motion for adjournment. Before the House adjourned, certain documents from the

Post Office Department, containing the estimates for the current year, were, on motion of Mr. JONES, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be Additional testimony in the New Jersey case was

eccived and referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. LEWIS and Mr. CARR demanded the yeas nays on adjournment, but they were refused.

And the House thereupon adjourned.

The question before the House being on Mr. W. THOMP No. Cost Jourson was entitled to the floor, having com

Mr. JONES, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who thereupon reported from that committee the general appropriation bill for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the current year; also the appropriation bill for the pensions of revolutionary soldiers; together with estimates, &c. connected with the above: which

\* Mr. Braun's explanation is taken from the Globe.

were referred to a Committee of the Whole, and ordered to

Other business was then introduced by Mr. Jones, which lege, and seemed to manifest a greater interest in having been transacted, Mr. Jourson attempted to resum -En. Phil.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, said he rose to a privileged que ion—he wished to submit a motion to reconsider. Mr. BRIGGS submitted to the Chair that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Davis) could not now submit his mo-

tion, inasmuch as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Wm. C. Johnson) had the floor. And the SPEAKER so decided.

An appeal was made to Mr. Johnson to yield—but Mr. J. pledged his word that, after the experience he had had this day, he would not again yield the floor to any liv-

Mr. J. then proceeded in his remarks, (it being now twen ty minutes past three o'clock) and continued to address the House until half past 4 o'clock, when he gave way to Mr. PETRIKIN, who moved an adjournment.

And then the House adjourned.

Tuesday, January 28, 1840. Mr. W. C. JOHNSON, who held the floor from yesterday, resumed his remarks on the subject of Mr. W. Thompson's resolution in relation to abolition petitions,

Mr. J. in the course of his remarks yielded the floor erally to Mr. Adams, Granger, Lincoln, Pickens, Vander poel and Hunt, to allow them to explain the reasons which

governed their votes on the disposition of a certain abolition memorial presented in a former Congress by Mr. McKennan of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Johnson having concluded his speech, offered the following proposition as an amendment to the amendment beretofore offered by Mr. Adams.

"That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any Sixteen gentlemen rose simultaneously to address the

The CHAIR (temporarily occupied by Mr. Banks) gave Mr. VANDERPOEL, who was then about to address

the House (from a part of the House not usually occupied by him.) when-Mr. GIDDINGS raised a question of order on the rule which requires that a member, in addressing the Chair, shall rise "from his seat." As Mr. V. had not risen from his own seat, Mr. G. contended that he was not entitled to the floor The CHAIR decided that, according to usage, the gentlemon from New York, though not rising from the seat usu-

ally occupied by him, was entitled to proceed. From that decision, Mr. GIDDINGS took an appeal which, after a brief conversation, he withdrew.

Mr. VANDERPOEL then rose, and was beginning to speak, when several voices inquired whether he

ove the previous question.

Mr. Adams hereupon raised a question of order, whether t was in order for him to make a speech after announcing his intention to close it by a motion precluding reply.

Mr. VANDERPOEL said he had only expressed ability, but had not positively committed himself upon that point. It was his right to speak, and he should do so if he felt that the occasion required it. Had he not spoken before-were not his speeches scattered through the pages of the debates of this House-be would, if any gentleman could, be justifiable in protracting the debate; for he had been named, goaded, pointed at; yes, every possible effort had been made to provoke him into this debate, and still he had forborne from the consideration that what he had thought and said on this subject, and what he would again say if called upon, was on record, so that all who wished to know could know what were his sentiments upon this agitating question. It was "not his talent to conceal his thougths. and his bold and early expressions of them. here and at home, had, at a very early period, brought him into marked disfavor with the abolitionists. He had never wood them; need only say that, though he had always had abolitionists in his district, they had never sent to him one of their petitions-had never entrusted him with the presentation of have ever used, until I used it in reading the report. It them here. It had fallen to the lot of other gentlemen-his to their p titions. He well recollected that his "Whig" col out their blood at Lundy's Lane an but which I can substantially state. So much of the report from his (Mr. V.'s) district. He [Mr. V.] had always been voted to receive their petitions; but, the moment they were That was the language, or the sub- presented, he had voted, and would again vote, for the strong. rank abouttionist." That was the language, or the sub-stance of it; and it was by that reference that I supposed myself personated, when I took occasion to say, as I now repeat, that so far as the language imputed to me the charge of being an abolitionist, it was untrue. Those who know me, here and elsewhere, know that the charge could not be ess true of any human being than of myself. I have no new issue if we adopted such a proposition-an issue which rded myself as alluded to by the language imputed to me; miserable attempts that had here been made to connect this above the idea of opposing the mad schemes of Northern abolitionists from the narrow consideration of sustaining "Southern interests and Southern institutions." taken this stand against them for higher and holier purposes. It was to maintain the interests of the Union, to fulfil our part of the compact which formed this confederacy of States. No. it was not as a Northern man, or as a Southern man, that he had so long, here and at home, struggled to defeat the mad efforts of Northern abolitionists. It was

> solemply agreed that they should form part of the basis of representation on this floor; and until we become wretches nd wholly insensible to the obligations of covenant and duly, we will faithfully fulfil the compact. Mr. V. concluded by moving the previous question. Mr. RHETT asked leave to say a few words, but oudly called to order, and the House refused leave.
> The call for the previous question was seconded by the

as an American citizen, determined at all hazards, to dis-

charge a great and paramount duty. As I once before re-

great mass of the North will fulfil the compact to the letter

and spirit. We recognised your property in slaves when we

House; and the question being then stated, "Shall the mai question be now put"

Mr. RHETT demanded the yeas and nays; which we dered, and resulted as follows: Yeas 147, nays 61. So the previous question was carried.

Mr. W. C. JOHNSON modified his resolution so as to opose to amend Mr. Adam's amendment now pending by triking out all but the word "Resolved," and inserting his in lieu thercof.

In this form the amendment was pronounced by the

CHAIR to be in order. And the question being then put upon its adoption, it was

carried by yeas and nays as follows: YEAS-Messrs, Alford, Andrews, Atherton, Banks, Beirne, Black, Blackwell, Botts, Boyd, A. V. Brown, A. G. Brown, Anson Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, W. O. Butler, Bynum John Campbell, W. B. Campbell, Carroll, Chapman, Coles Colquitt, Connor, M. A. Cooper, Crabb, Craig, Crary, Crockett, E. Davies, John Davis, John W. Davis, Garrel Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dillett, Dromgoole, Earle, Eastman, Fine, Fisher, Fornauce, Galbraith, Rice Garland Gentry, Gerry, Goggin, Graham, Graves, Green, Griffin, Habersham, Hawkins, John Hill, of Va., J. Hill, of N. C., Holleman, Holmes, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jameson. Jenifer, Joseph Johnson, W. C. Johnson, N. Jones, John W. Jones Kemble, Leadbetter, Lewis, Lucas, McCarty, McClellan, McCulloh, McKay, Medill, Montanya, Montgomery, Nisbet, Parish, Parris, Petrikin, Pickens, Pope, Prentiss. Proffit, Ramsey, Rayner, Reynolds. Rhett, Rives. James Samuels, Shaw, Albert Smith, Stanly, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Sweeney, Taliaferro, Taylor, F. Thomas, Philip F. Thomas, Waddy Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Warren, Watterson, Weller, John White, L. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Sherrod Williams, Watterson, Weller, John White, L. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Sherrod Williams

ams, Wise, Worthington-116. NAYS-Messrs, Adams, Judson, Allen, John W. Allen Hugh J. Anderson, Simeon H. Anderson, Baker, Barnard, Beatty, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Calhoun, Carr, Casey, Chittenden, Clark, Clifford, J. Copper, Granston, Curtis, Cushing, Dana, T. Davee, Doan, Doig, per, Cranston, Curtis, Cushing, Dana, T. Deec, Boar, Bolg, Edwards, Ely, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, Fletcher, Floyd, Gates, Giddings, Goode, Granger, Grinnell, Hall, Hammond, Hand, W. S. Hastings, J. Hastings, Henry, Hoffman, Hook, Howard, Hunt, Jackson, James, Charles Johnson, Keim, Kempshall, Lawrence, Leet, Leonard, Lincoln, Lewell, Mallory, Marchand, Marvin, Mason, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, Samuel W. Morris, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Newhard Samuel W. Morris, Calvary Morris, Payiol, Newman, Ogle, Osborne, Palen, Parmenter, Paynter, Peck, Randall, Rariden, Reed, Ridgway, E. Rogers, Rossell, Saltonstall, Sergeaat, Simonton, Slade, John Smith, Truman Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Storis, Stuart, Tillinghast, Toland, Trumbull, Underwood, Vanderpoel, David D. Wagener, Peter J. Wagner, Wick, J. W. Williams, T. W.

Williams, Henry Williams-104. The question then recurring on the resolution of Mr hompson, as thus amended.

Mr. ADAMS moved that it be postponed until the House hould have been fully organized by the admission of the

New Jersey members. was ruled to be out of order. Mr. STANLY moved a call of the House, observing tha le saw some anti-slavery abolitionists dodging the question.

The CHAIR decided that, after the previous question had been ordered, the motion for a call was out of order.

The resolution, as amended, was again read, and the yeas affirmative, as follows:

affirmative, as follows:
YEAS — Messrs. Alford, Andrews, Atherton, Banks, Beitne, Black, Blackwell, Botts, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burke, W. O. Butler, S. H. Butler, Bynum, J. G. Brown, Burke, W. O. Butler, S. H. Butler, Bynum, J. Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, Carroll, Chapman, Coles, Colquit, Connor, M. A. Cooper, Crabb, Craig, Crockett, Cross, John Davis, J. W. Davis, Garret Davis, Dawson, Cross, John Davis, J. W. Davis, Gallet, Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dillett, Dromgoole, Earl, Eastman, Fine, Fisher, Fornance, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gerry, Gog gin, Graham, Graves, Green. Griffin, Habersham, Hawkins, Hill of N. C., Hill of Va., Holleman, Holmes, Hopkins, Hub-Jones, John W. Jones, Kemble, Leadbetter, Lewis, Lucas, McCarty, McClellan, McCulloh, McKay, Mcdiff, Miller, Montanya, Montgomery, Nisbet, Parish, Parris, Petriken, Pickens, Pope, Prentiss, Profit, Ramsey, Rayner, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, James Rogers, Samuels, Shaw. Albert Smith, Stanly, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Sweeny, Talliaferro, Taylor, Francis Thomas, P. F. Thomas, Waddy Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Warren, Watterson, Weller. John White, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, C. H. Williams, S. Williams, Wise, Worthington

NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Judson Allen, John W. Allen, Hugh J. Anderson, Sim. H. Anderson, Baker, Barnard, Beatty, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Anson Brown, Calhoun, Carr, Casey, Chittenden, Cla Clifford, James Cooper, Cranston, Crary, Curtis, Cushing, Dana. Davee, E. Davies, Doan, Doig, Duncan, Edwards, Ely, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, Fletcher, Floyd, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goode, Granger, Grinnell, Hall, Hand, W. S. Hastings, J. Hastings, Henry, Hoffman, Hook, Howard Hunt, Jackson, James, Chas. Johnston, Keim, Kempshall, Lawrence, Leet, Leonard, Lincoln, Lowell, Mallory, Marchand, Marvin, Mason, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Newhard, Ogle, Osborne, Palen. Parmenter, Paynter, Peck, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Reed. Ridgway, Edward Rogers, Russsell, Salte Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, John Smith, Tru. Smith, Stark-weather, Storrs, Stuart, Tillinghast, Toland, Trumbull, Un-derwood, Vanderpoel, D. D. Wagener, P. J. Wagner, Wick J. W. Williams, T. W. Williams, H. Williams—108.
So the House Resolved, That the following be adopted as

standing rule of this House, to be numbered the 21st: "That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or any State or Territory, or the slave-trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House or entertained in

ny way whatever." Mr. ALFORD moved an adjournment. Mr. DUNCAN demanded the yeas and nays.
Mr. ALFORD the reupon withdrew his motion

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, February 11, 1840.

CORRECTION.

A few weeks since we stated, that Mr. Channing was the only clergyman in this city with the exception of Mr. Blanchard, who had publicly come out as a friend to the anti-slavery cause. We were mistaken. The Sabbath previous to his address, Dr. Brisbane, pastor of one of the Baptist churches in this place, and recently of 'S. Carolina, preached to his church an uncompromising, abolition sermon. Mr. Satchell, also, pastor of the colored Baptist church, has long been recognized as an abolitionist.

## NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.

New York will scarcely be moved by the demonstrations of the Virginia legislature. Governor Seward, in his annual message, in a firm and digtwo states.

"A requisition," he says, "was made upon me in July last, by the Executive of Virginia, for the delivery of three persons as fugitives from justice, charged with having folionously stolen a negro slave in that State. I declined to comply with the requisition, upon the grounds that the right to demand and the reciprocal obligation to surrender fugitives from justice between accessing and independent intions, as defined by the law of nations, include only those cases in which the acts constituting the offence charged are recognized as crimes by the universal laws of all civilized countries; that the object of the provision contained in the Constitution of the United States, authorizing the demand and surrender of fugitives charged with treason, felony, or other crime, was to recognise and establish this principle independent, equal and sovereign communities; that the acts charged upon the persons demanded were not recognised as criminal by the laws of this State, or by the universal laws of all civilized countries; and that, consequently, the case did not fall within the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

"The Governor of Virginia, in his last annual Message, referred the subject to the consideration of the Legislature of that State, and declared that my construction of the Constitution of the United States could not be acquiesced in or submitted to. He added, that if it were allowed to prevail, and no relief could be obtained against what he designated as a flagrant invasion of the rights of Virginia, either by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, or by the action of the Legislature of Virginia, it might ultimate become the important and solemn duty of Virginia to appea

from the cancelled obligations of the national compact to original rights and the law of self-preservation.

"I confess my surprise that it should, in any part of the Union, he regarded as a new and startling doctrine that the constitutional power of the Executive of any other State to demand the surrender of a citizen of this State, to be carried to the former and tried for an offence committed there, is limited to cases in which the offence charged is recognised as criminal by the statute laws of this State, by the commen law, or by the universal laws of mankind. Nor can I withnold the expression of my sincere regret that a construct of the Constitution, manifestly necessary to maintain the so-vereignty of this State, and the personal rights of her citizens, should be regarded by the Executive of Virginia as ustifying in any contingency a menace of secen

"The subject is one which appertains to the Executive Department. The duty of that department in such cases in prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and not by the Constitution or laws of this State. Nevertheless, the respect I entertain for the Executive of Virginia, as well as the deference I owe to the Legislature of this State, induces me to transmit herewith the correspondence which has to ken place,'

Jan. 1st, a debate prose in the Senate of New York, on a motion to refer this part of the message to a committee. The motion was lost, the Senate thinking the Governor perfectly competent to transact his own business.

"The House of Representatives has been, for the last week, chiefly occupied by a very thorough and exciting de-bate on "the everlasting question." Mr. Slade had the floor at the last advices, having already spoken three days. The pro-slavery correspondent of the Journal of Commerce as-sures his readers that abolition finds no favor in Congress? What does that mean! We wait to know. The debate is hushed up as much as possible by the Whig papers, but we hope to get an account of it from some quarter. The door was let open by the irritability of Waddy Thomeson, of S. C., who. ace had the Previous Question in his power, but withdrew it because he could not stand a sneering remark of Francia Grancer about "the boasted chiveles of the South." Terible, very terrible. - Emancipator

It may be wondered at by some, why the Emancipator notices so particularly the fact, that the debate is hushed up by the whig papers, when the Democratic press is just as culpal We presume it is, because the whig party being dominant in New York state, many of its leading papers are by no means restrained in their expresons of hostility against abolitionists. In this state, where Democracy is in the ascendant, its sins against abolitionism far outnumber those of the opposition-party. This will account for the fact, that our paper abounds more in denunciation against the former than the latter. In New York too, an effort has been made to identify abolitionists more particularly with whigs. The anxiety of anti-slavery editors to expose the delusion, has

naturally led them to deal so severely with the whig party, as to appear almost one-sided. Heretofore, we have been in a similar predicament.

However, if any one will be at the pains to review the course of the anti-slavery press in regard to the two political parties, he will see that for the most part it has been distinguished by rare impartiality.

AGITATOR is the title of a new anti-slavery paper, just started at Cleveland. We have seen but one number. It is an excellent specimenmatter and appearance decidedly good. We hope it will be an instrument of much good in the northern part of the state. We have marked some extracts for publication in our paper.

SLAVOCRACY.—This word has lately come into use, among some of our friends, but we doubt its legitimacy. The editor of the Massachusetts Abolitionist thinks it a kind of mongrel compound, vet admits it. Monarchy is the government of one man, democracy the government of the peopleslavocracy then must be the government of slaves. It must mean this, if any thing. And yet, this is not the meaning which the Emancipator and Abolitionist attach to it. They use it, as signifying the Avrannical rule exercised by slave-holders over the raffairs of this nation. Try it again, friends. The thing exists: pity there is no fit name for it .-However, it may be that they proceed on the assumption, that slave-holders are themselves slaves-slaves to their own system of oppression. If so, the term is appropriate, and this nation is in fact ruled by a slavocracy-a combination of men, who in warring on the rights of the colored man, have made themselves slaves, and seek security by enslaving the freemen of the North.

### ILLINOIS.

The report in last week's paper, of the proceedings of the Convention at Canton, Illinois, was extremely interesting. The resolutions were drawn up with peculiar neatness, and displayed a thorough understanding of the doctrines of our cause. and the principles on which it ought to be conducted. On the subjects of political and ecclesiastical action, our friends in Illinois have taken high and tenable ground.

A similar convention is to be held at Juliet, Will co., on the third Thursday in this month, to be opened at 6 o'clock P. M. Let it be a crowded one. If possible, Illinois is sunk deeper in the mire of pro-slavery than Ohio.

### INDIANA.

The accounts published last week, show that abolitionism is fast increasing in Indiana. The friends are awake in different parts of the state, and the labors of Arnold Buffum are attended with wonderful success. The Demagogues of democracyfor we would carefully distinguish between the leaders of this party, and those led-have recently made a movement in the legislature, similar to that of the "high-souled anglo-saxon," Mr. Buchanan, in our own. Posterity will no doubt. efforts of these pure-blooded patriots, to preserve the simplicity of the white breed. We ourselves have hitherto been foolish enough, to regard with some pride the anglo-saxon stock, but if the marriage-regulators in our Western legislatures be fair specimens of this stock, the sooner it is run out

The following are the proceedings of the marriage censors in the Indiana legislature.

## House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, JAN. 3. Mr. Cutter offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to this House as soon as practicable, providing that hereafter, if any circuit judge, justice of the peace, probate judge, or any other officer of this State authorized by law to solemnize marriages, shall solemnize or aid in abet in solemnization of any marriage, when one of the parties shall be a negro or mulatto, or negress or mulatto wench, and the other party shall be a white person, whether male or female, they shall thereby forfeit their office and vacate the same, and the proper authority shall order an election to fill their places, in the same manner as if they were dead or had resigned; and the conditions of said act shall extend to any Clerk who shall issue any license to marry to any person of color; and further providing, that if any minister of the Gospel shall be guilty of said offence of solemnizing marriage between any person of color and any white person, he shall be subject to presentiment or indictment, and upon conviction thereof, before the proper tribunal, he shall be disfranchised for life, and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or

Mr. Cooper moved to amend said resolution, by adding the following:

"That the committee on the judiciary be further instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law, so as to make it a penal offence for any white person to intermarry with any person of color, leave to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Osborn of U. moved to amend the amend

"That the judiciary committee be further instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending an act regulating marriages, approved, February 17, 1838, as to make it a penal effence for any clerk of the circuit court, in any county in this state, to grant marriage license to any negro to enter the marriage state, with a white woman; or to enquire whether it would be more expedient to impose a heavy fine on any person authorized to solemnize matrimory in this state, who may join in marriage a negro man with a white wor with leave to report by bill or otherwise;" which was adopted. Mr. Sweetser moved to strike out the resolution

as amended, from the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the judiciary committee report a bill to join in marriage a negro or mulatto male or female to a white person, or granting license for such purpose;" which passed by a vote of 82 to 7. The resolution as amended, was then adopted by a vote of 83 to 3.

ANOTHER PROTEST .- The Connecticut State Anti-Slavery Society at its late meeting, passed the following resolutions.

Resolved. That we recognize it to be the duty of all abolitionists, who exercise the elective franchise, to carry their principles to the poils and vote for such men, and such only, as are in favor of im-

Resolved. That we earnestly deprecate the orwise, inexpedient, and wholly unnecessary to the success of the anti-slavery enterprise; and, if sanctioned by any considerable portion of the abolitionists, will in our opinion retard, if not destroy, the present anti-slavery operations,

We acknowledge with pleasure the receip of a delightful poem dedicated by the Board of Managers of the Boston Female anti-slavery society to the Women of Great Britain, in commemoration of their untiring efforts in the cause of Brit-

The poem opens so finely that we cannot withold a specimen of it from the reader. EMANCIPATION.

Not of the flowery plains of Thessaly, Where soft Pencus glides to meet the sea, Nor mild Erato, who of love may sing, And make fair Tempe's plains ring echoing; Nor yet of loved Feronia's walks and groves, Where fabled nymphs and sybils oft repose; Nor yet of famed Hippocrene we talk, Where oft Apollo and the Muses walked; Nor Latian plain, nor Dido do we sing .-For these, no hallowed offering would we bring; But, to BRITANNIA'S DAUGHTERS, here we raise A song of joy, of triumph, and of praise. E'er since creation into being woke-E'er since from chaos star and planet broke,-E'er since in Eden Woman graced the soil, Help-meet for man in wretchedness and toil: E'er since those days, her hand hath led the way To sooth the sorrows incident to clay.

Did Burmah crv. did China's millions weep, Did Famine o'er the earth destruction sweep, Did the poor Pagan mother cast away Her helpless babe, to crocodiles a prey, Did Hindoo widow mount the pile to die, Did Juggernaut's crushed millions heave a sigh, Did Greenland cast a wishful glance around, Did Otaheite receive no joyful sound .-If these besought, say, when did Woman fail To lend an ear, or heed the sorrowing tale ? Who swifter on the wing of love, t' impart A ray of comfort to each fainting heart? Witness, thou grave beneath the Hopia tree! Witness, ye winds, that wafted o'er the sea A thousand barks, that bore from Christian lands Those truthful women to von coral strands! Behold a Harriet and an Anna bear The tidings of the Cross to millions there, Braving the dangers of the restless flood,-Planting the Cross where late Pagodas stood! Nor they alone. Behold the multitude From East and West, that dared the solitude, Where naught for ages had been heard to rise. Save songs to Boodh, or vile blasphemous cries,

And now in later day, when man has riven Those holy ties, by God and Nature given, And impious hands on human heart-strings laid, And for the priceless soul, a price hath paid,-Who bath arison o'er the Atlantic wave To plead for Right, for Freedom, for the Slave? 'Tis Woman speaks, and lo! at her command Free and erect eight hundred thousand stand! Eight hundred thousand hearts beat high and strong, While peals the echoing anthem loud and long, Of joy immense, immeasurable, deep,-For Afric's sire no longer vigil keeps, Lest by the hand of Britain's sons, is grasped The dear, dear idol, to his bosom clasped. She to whom God hath joined his inmost heart. And bid them never, never, never part,-Whose works, and looks, and actions, all serene, Tell of the joy that flows within her breast And the calm sunshine of a heart at rest:-Since by her God is given that guardian hand, To guide her wanderings through this desert land, And in sweet, mutual love to seek that shore. Where sorrow, grief and wandering are no more.

where two years ago it was dangerous for any per-

## son to be known as an abolitionist. COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

"Disgorging from their foul, enfoulder'd jaws, In fierce effusion, wreaths of dusky smoke."

For the only messages we have received from Columbus, since the presents of Messrs. Hoagland and Stadden, we are indebted to JAMES HEN-DERSON, whig member of the House from Muskingum, and A. CASAD, whig member from Logan co. The following are true copies.

"Sir: Since it is boastingly asserted by the Loco Focos, that the whigs and Abolitionists are identified, I will see vou d-d before I will permit my actions to favor the imputation. I despise our paper at best.

A CASAD." Mr. Henderson is much more feeling. "Keep your d-d disgraceful infamous nig-

The Whigs in Logan and Muskingum counties, ave a beautiful representation.

ger stuff at home.

SLAVERY PROMOTES CIVILIZATION .- The Washngton Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette

"The Southern people generally are less given o making, or at least possessing among them, those improvements, to which we attach the name of omforts, than their Northern confederates .if they claim it, I will give them credit for. They will have a carriage or chaise to ride in, which is certainly a convenience, even if they have no cart or wagon to go to market in. But what we call the conveniences and comforts of a Northern farm house, they know very little about, and care less. In Tennessee, for instance, all their barns are what we in Pennsylvania call out-of-doors, where their thrashing is done. Wheat, there, is always thrashed so soon as it is cut! If stacked, they say the weevil will destroy it; and to preserve this the grain, they have to scald it, after cleaning, or sell it. In some parts of that State, there are farmers that do not know what hay is. they never thrash-but sell or feed in sheaf. may ride a hundred miles in that State without make it a criminal act for any person to knowingly full of hay, or even see a hay fork. Their roughness as they call it, for their stock in the winter, is the husks or blades of corn. Their ploughs are made much of the same fashion with those first sent over by Sir Walter Raleigh-for the inhabitants indeed are mostly from North Carolinaa beam about two or two and a half inches square. with a light iron colter which is set into several blocks of wood below, and around which runs a band of iron, coming to a point in front, something like our share. This plough, with a mule, about the size of a spring's colt and a negro woman to hold and drive, does a power of work. I would like the South, if there was not so much work there to do. Their principal crop there, after cotton, is corn, and the failure of this drives them into the black-berry glades, which are extention into the black-berry glades, which are extensive and largificant and a principal mast for hogs. ganization of an anti-slavery political party, as un- sive and luxuriant and a principal mast for hogs. Corn meal biscuit is the universal bread, and of course served warm. A lady asked me, if it was true what she had heard, that the Pennsylvania women did without servants, and eat cold and tiresome speeches upon this subject."

## CONGRESS-RIGHT OF PETITION.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an estaolishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to PETITION THE GOVish West India Emancipation—by a member of ERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEV-ANCES."-Constitution of the United States, Art. 1st, of Amendments.

"Resolved. That NO PETITION, MEMORIAL, RESO of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave-trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, SHALL BE RECEIVED BY THE HOUSE OR ENTERTAINED IN ANY WAY." -- Adopted as the 21st standing Rule of the House of Representatives, of the 26th Congress, January 28th, 1840.

What we predicted one year ago, but endeavored to hope would never come to pass, is now matter of history. The Congress of the United States after a discussion of nearly three weeks, have, by a majority of six, formally denied the right of petition. On the 28th, Wm. Cost Johnson of Maryland moved the above resolution which was adopted, yeas 114, nays 108.

It was carried by the vote of the slaveholding delegation, with the help of some twenty-seven abject representatives from the free states, all of whom, with the exception of one were administration members. Four members from the slave states, with the entire opposition delegation-from the free states, (excepting GEORGE H. PROF-FIT of Indiana,) and more than one-half of the free state administration members voted against it. Enough Van Buren men from the North supported it, to give the slave-holding interest a majority. Enough opposed it, to strip the measure of a party aspect, and prevent the odium of it from palpably attaching to the Van Buren party.

The names of those creeping slaves of the South, who preferred the praise of the slaveholder to the rights of their constituents, should be hung up to everlasting infamy. We subjoin them.

Virgil D. Paris. Albert Smith. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Charles G. Atherton, Tristram Shaw, Edmund Burke,

NEW YORK.

J. De La Montayne, Governeur Kemble, Nathaniel Jones, John H. Prentiss, John Fine, Nehemiah H. Earl, Theron R. Strong.

ILLINOIS.

PENNSYLVANIA. James Gerry, George McCulloh, W. S. Ramsey, David Petrikin.

John Reynolds.

George H. Proffit, (W.) John Davis. William Medill. John B. Weller, Jonathan Taylor, D. P. Leadbetter. George Sweeney.

It will be seen that, compared with the state-rep-, a larger proportion of rascality is furnished by Ohio than any other state, always ex-

cepting New Hampshire. Well-the worse, the better. Slaveholders are fast revealing their deep hostility to the rights of freemen. If this blow does not startle the free states from their slumbers, nothing will; they deserve to be disfranchised; they deserve to be slaves. An Anti slavery Society of 25 members was But, it will arouse them. By a majority of six, ecently organized in Marysville, Union co. Ohio, the Constitution has been trampled on. What majority, think you, will they have, next year? How many of those profligate serviles, who sold our rights to the South, will be returned to Congress? The struggle is not ended; it never will end, till slavery, the mother of all these abominations, be destroyed. This fresh insult, this new outrage will but tend to hasten that union among the people of the free states, on which we depend for the overthrow of slavery. Two years will not pass away, before this new standing rule, shall be rescinded, and all the devices which may be invented to trammel the right of petition, to chain the spirit of freemen, shall be swept away like chaff before the whirlwind. We have opposed the formation of an Abolition political party; we still oppose it. But, we are not pledged to oppose it forever. A few more such outrages as this on our rights, and all the opposition in the world could not prevent a political party from starting into life, which would trample on Southern pretensions, and, at all hazards, compel slavery to confine itself within the narrowest limits assigned it by the constitution, and make the act of slave-holding a bar to any federal office.

We wait to hear the sentiments of the free state

The National Intelligencer notices this violation of the constitution without a murmur. It speaks of it as a matter of the most trivial importance. "The House of Representatives," it says, "by the aid of the Previous Question, put a period on Fri-There are some kinds, of conveniences, however, day last to the discussion on the subject of the memorials from inhabitants of different states, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The result of the whole proceeding was, the adoption of a proposition, moved by Mr William Cost Johnson, as an amendment to a previous motion by Mr. Waddy Thompson, (and necepted by Mr. Thompson himself as a modification of his motion,) which seems to settle the question beyond the reach of further agitation during the present Congress." This kind of dignified indifference has so far been imitated in Cincinnati. Not one of our large newspapers speaks of it, year, since the Emancipation act, has never asked with any symptoms of indignation. Constitution- the nation for a single pound to meet any defalcabeing able to get a peck of thrashed oats, or a fork al-expounders, literary amateurs, and presidential tion of the revenue in the West India colonies. canvassers, all seem to regard it as unworthy their "Although the country has had to bear the burthen notice. It is nothing but a denial of the right of of 20,000,000l. given to the planters in the way of petition! What is this compared to the duty of compensation, nothing has dropped from the General Harrison is really no coward? The Re- any deficiency of the revenue. publican, the organ of the Harrison party in this county, seems indeed to rejoice in this triumph of gle fact is enough to invalidate all the reports in the slaveholding power. It says,

"In the House, on the 28th, the abolition decided. The doors of the House are now clo the abolitionists. Their petitions can no longer be received or cutertained. The amendment of Mr. William Cost Johnentertained in any way whatever.'

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 114 to 108, which put the slavery question at rest, and Mr. Slade of Ver-

mont, cannot here the members with any more of his long We have one question to ask of the opposition

papers-What do you expect to gain by your sympathy with the slaveholders, or your neutrality on the subject of the right of petition? Van Buren has forestalled you in the South. With the ex- ple were sent, provided they were sent out of the ception of Kentucky, it is not likely that by any demonstrations of neutrality or servility on your part, you can secure a single slave-state for your candidate. The question then is, are you willing to risk your candidate's prospects in the free states, for the vain hope of finding him friends among LUTION OR OTHER PAPER, praying for the abolition slaveholders? It may be well for the Republican and papers of a similar cast, to take this matter into consideration. Perhaps, however, they understand General Harrison's views, and are aware

### THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY IN KEN-TUCKY.

Below is a very interesting article from the Louisville Journal, occasioned by the late movemen in the Kentucky legislature, respecting slave-importation. The Journal takes the ground, that there is a tacit compromise, binding to silence, between the opponents and advocates of perpetual slavery; that to touch the compromise endangers the agitation of the whole question; and that nothing but the most careful abstinence from all measures tending to perpetuate slavery, can prevent the friends of emancipation from acting against it .-His allusion to the officious and baleful intermeddling of foreign abolitionists, is a thing of course. Were the whole truth spoken, it would be found that the prevalent desire among Mr. Clay's friends to propitiate the South, in view of his pretensions to the presidency, had more to do in checking the convention movement, than any interference by abolitionists.

### Importation of Slaves.

"We regret to learn that a bill has passed the Senate this State, repealing the act now in force prohibiting the im-portation of slaves into this State. We trust, however, it will meet in the House of Representatives the rejection it de serves, and which every similar proposition has there met for the last several years. We deem it a measure calculated, not merely to injuriously affect the permanent prosperi-ty of the State, but immediately to disturb its political har

"It is well known, that there is a party disseminated throughout the State, alike respectable for their numbers their talents, and their influence, who have long felt the most thorough conviction, that slavery, as an institution was a serious obstruction to the growth, the substantis wealth, and permanent prosperity of the State. With these views, they have been desirous of seeing a gradual system of mancipation adopted, which would hold out the prospec that at some day, however distant it might be, the should be relieved from the evil. The question of a convention, submitted to the people at the late election, afforded a suitable occasion for urging their views on this subject upon their fellow-citizens. It is well known, that the fear of the officious and baleful intermeddling of foreign abolitionists alone prevented them from availing themselves of the opportunity for carrying out their views. We do not affirm, they had thrown their weight into the scale, and caused the question of a convention to be thoroughly agitated throughout the State, the result would certainly been different from what it was. But we do affirm, and well informed persons must concur in the opinion that it is at nt parts of the State nhers of that party from dif wrote to Frankfort, giving warning, that if the law prohibiting the importation of slaves were repealed, they should feel bound to use their utmost exertions in favor of a con-

"It seems to us, that those, who are in favor of the sysem of slavery as a permanent system for Kentucky, should be content to leave the matter on the compromise ground where it now rests, and where it seems tho party, who so radically differ with them on this all-important and delicate subject, are content to leave it. If that compromise ground is departed from, it cannot but be viewed as system of slavery upon Kentucky as a permanent and irrevocable system. This will leave no alternative to their opponents, but at once to bring the subject to the final arbitrament of the people of the State, by the re-agitation of the question of a convention, at whatever hazard such a

ment may incur. "The prohibition of the further importation of slaves seems to look to the day, and leaves room for the hope, that at some period, however remote it may be. Kentucky will become a non-slaveholding State, The repeal of the prohibition at once closes the door to all such hope, or at least,

any reasonable anticipation, of that sort. "The immediate results of such a measure would be felt, more in the stirring up of this element of discord among us, than in any other way. At the present moment, we should anticipate no very great accession to the number of our slaves, for the market price of them is as low in Kentucky as it is any where else, and it is well known that the high price in the south has taken them from us by thousands for several years past, The hope of their immediate marcination in any considerable numbers, and a consequent reduction of the price here, cannot constitute a rational metive for the passage of the repeal. As long as good slaves bear no better price here than they do elsewhere, it is idle to calculate upon their being imported. All that we could expect to receive after a repeal of the prohibition would be such refuse slaves of bad character, as the traders would be able to pick up in the other states at a reduced price on account of their bad character. Where, we would espectfully ask of the friends of the measure, is the wisdom or policy of opening the door for the introduction of that description of slaves among us?

"We do trust, that the Legislature will leave this matter

where it now is. Time the tester and developer of all troths, will then be permitted in its own way, and in its due season, o prove whether Kentucky ought to he a slaveholding or -slaveholding state. If the friends of the one system will not leave the question to the test of that infallible arbitrament, if they will prejudge it, and attempt to faston upon us, they cannot expect the advocates of the opposite ystem to remain quiescent; every principle of public duty nust impel them to the doing of whatever may be necessary to prevent their side of the question from losing ground hey cannot be expected quietly to acquiesce in a course of policy, which even squints at a total closing of the door a gainst the introduction of a system, which they deem so in interests and welfare of the State."- Louisville Sournal.

## MR. SCOBLE'S SPEECH.

be read by every body. We hope our subscribers will circulate it far and wide.

It may be well to bring more particularly to view Kilmarnock caps."

some of his statements. 1. One fact must appear conclusive to the most scentical mind. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, though he has presented his Budget, year after reading homilies to young ladies, or proving that Chancellor to lead them to suppose that there was

> In the judgment of any thinking man, this sinpro-slavery newspapers about the bad conduct of the negroes, and their indisposition to work.

2. During the year 1838, not less than 10,000 tons of shipping more were employed than during the year 1837; and Jamaica, where some will have it the "experiment has failed altogether, sent to Great Britain in 1838, 150,000 cwt. more of sugar, than she sent during the previous year!

3. In regard to British Guiana, it is admitted, that there is some diminution in the amount of sugar exported. Here we are reminded of a correspondence, about which there is no little parade in all I have been able to learn from others, I should

English gentleman, having got the idea that colonizationists did not care greatly where colored peocountry, addressed a letter to Judge Wilkeson, agent of the American Colonization Society, wishing to know whether it would not suit the views of the society just as well to transport colored peolaborers, and he remarks that the want of labor is "severely felt in consequence of the indisposition of the emancipated negroes to work regularly and steadily." His letter is dated Liverpool, and bears internal evidence of having been written by that his policy on the question of human rights will be exactly accordant with that of Martin Van own pecuniary interests, than about any thing else. However, Judge Wilkeson, in the true spirit of colonization, could not let slip so favorable an occasion for disparaging the abolition policy of Great Britain. "I cannot but regret," he replies, "that the operation of the emancipation act should have proved so disastrous as to compel the proprietors of the plantations to send to other countries for laorers. We look with deep anxiety at the unwillingness of the emancipated negroes to enter into engagements so important to their own welfare and to the prosperity of the communities to which they belong. We hope that these evils, produced in the estimation of many, by the ill-timed haste with which this measure was effected may yet be reme-

> All this croaking, for it deserves no better name, s called forth by the remark of a planter in Liverpool, that the negroes in Guiana are indisposed to work regularly and steadily. Common sense might have suggested, that this could be, and yet the negroes be doing very well-that they might be indisposed to work regularly and steadily on large sugar plantations, from a desire to direct their labor in other channels. Such a thought, it seems, could find no lodgment in the mind of the Judge. The spirit of colonization leads its advocate always to presume the worst of the colored man-out of Liberia.

However, we are not left to conjecture. Mr Scoble lets us know, the extent of the disastrous effects of the Emancipation Act. Read the follow-

"In reference to British Guiana, he might ay that the population of that colony had een decreasing for many years past. In the year 1817 a registry of slaves was established in that colony, and every three years the census of the slave population was taken. In 1832 the registry showed a diminution in the physical strength of the laboring population of 25,000 out of 110,000, or nearly one-fourth. During the period of apprenticeship the decrease had been equal to that o which he had directed their attention, and yet 655 hogsheads of sugar. There were other reasons which would account for the decrease of the exports. In the first place a considerable number the result. We understand, that, last winter, after the pas- free, would no longer toil in the field again, not a two sentences of your own without distinguishing sage of the convention bill, and whilst a similar proposition few of the women had refused to work in the fields them in any way as such. This I cannot for a was pending before the Legislature, prominent and influen- -(Hear, hear)-and there had been a general withdrawal of children under ten or twelve years of age from working about the buildings; they were now sent to school, and had the blessings of a religious and moral education, and he was sure that every friend of humanity would rejoice at that. (Cheers.) Again a considerable number of young persons had left the plantations-vonng men were learning trades of various kinds, and the young women had obtained situations as servants to families in the towns .-- (Hear, hear.) Then of the friends of such a measure to fasten the there had been a considerable withdrawal of labor from the Colony of British Guiana, since the first of August 1838, and that withdrawal of labor con nected with the decrease of the slave population would more than account for the diminution in the amount of produce raised in the colony, and ship ped to England last year. Again, during the pe iod of slavery and apprenticeship, the planters having found the cultivation of sugar was more profitable than the cultivation of coffee, took the people from the coffee plantations, and compelled them to cultivate sugar, while they had the power of compelling them; but when a considerable number of them became masters of their own persons and time, they did not choose any longer to labor on these plantations, and many of them went back to the cultivation of coffee,"—(Hear, hear.)

> 4. Another important fact we learn from his neech. The exports of cotton goods from Great Britain into the West Indies, have almost doubled since the abolition of slavery. By consulting a "table of exports of cotton goods of all kinds," sent from Great Britain to the West India Colonies during thirteen years of slavery, he found that they amounted to 349,611,390 yards, being an average per annum of 26,893,183 yards. "But, in the year 1838, the official returns gave the amount of 50.291,195 yards of cotton goods of all kinds, showing a balance in favor of freedom of 23.398. 012 yards."

This fact shows us one of the chief causes of the high price of cotton. Our slaveholders, while they have been denouncing the British for freeing their negroes, have been among the principal gainers from this event. The emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies has indirectly but surely contributed greatly to their prosperity.

5. The manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain have reaped large profits from the increas Mr. Scoble's speech on our first page, ought to ed demand by the negroes for comforts and luxuries. For they are no longer satisfied "with being Van Winkle, dressed in baize, and checks, and Osnaburgs, and

> "They must have comfortable clothing," says Mr. Scoble, "and it was a delightful thing to see them comfortably clad when going to their markets or their places of worship. The negroes-were now making large demands upon us for stockings and shoes, and the returns showed that 11,358l. worth of hosiery had been sent out last year. Here then were facts which showed that so far from emancipation having ple, aged eighty seven years, injured the commercial prosperity of this country or the revenue, the planters had reason to rejoice that the circumstances in which they were originally placed had passed away, and that they now stood in a new and honorable relation to the laboring population of the colonies. While abroad he had been exceedingly anxious to get the opinions of men in the colonies well qualified to give informating on the subject of our commercial relations with the colonies. He would read one letter which he had received, as it was a specimen of many others. Among other questions which he had put to them in writing was this ... "What are the articles most in demand for the use of the emanipated classes in respect to clothing?" The answer was - 'The articles most in demand are hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, stockings, printed calicoes, muslins, dowlas, broad-cloth coats, fancy waistcoats, and gloves." "Is the demand for salt fish, pork, and other kinds of imported food, increased

the last number of the African Repository. An say that the demand for salted pork, hams, rice, flour, biscuit, bread, &c., has increased considerably since the 1st of August; but I think the quantity of salt fish and herrings has rather decreased,' (Great laughter.")

The best way to set the wheels of northern industry going again, is, to turn the slaves of the South into comfort-loving free laborers. What a wonderful impulse such an event would give to the ple to Guiana. His object was to procure black pork trade of Cincinnati! It is a wonder that all our pork-merchants are not abolitionists.

6. So well do the planters understand the folly of the compensation clause, that one of them laugh. ed at Mr. Scoble, and told him, they would have thought better of the wisdom of the British if one, who cares and knows more about advancing his they had given the 20,000,000L to the slaves instead of the masters.

7. The change of sentiment on the part of some of the planters is a pledge of what will yet happen in this country. If I had met Wilberforce or Buxton, said one of the planters, in the days of of slavery, I should have felt it my duty to put a pistol-ball through them; but now I would go down on my knees to embrace them.

8. Finally, the stupendous moral and religious results cannot but affect the heart of the true philanthropist. Will our silent clergymen note them, and bear them in mind; so that hereafter when they are moved to discourse on the progress of the human race, they may be furnished amply with noble illustrations?

## DISCUSSION INCREASING.

We are glad to see the subject of abolitionism agitating the lyceums and debating clubs of our state. The following item we noticed with some surprise in a recent number of the Western Citizen, published at Urbana.

"The resolution discussed at the last meeting viz. Resolved that the American Colonization Society should be patronized by every American citizen, was put to vote, and lost-ayes, 13, nays,

Champaign is a county in which very little has been done in the abolition line.

REFORMER is the title of a small paper just started t Worcester Mass.; edited by a member of the society of Friends, devoted to the defence of the primitive principles of this body, and anti-slavery ia character.

CAZENOVIA ABOLITIONIST, is a new abolition paper published at Cazenovia, New York, and conducted with spirit and tact.

## CORRECTION.

January 24, 1840. MR. EDITOR,-There are two errors in my piece as inserted in your paper; first, after the word 'demon" you have it "sin of," it ought to have there had only been a decrease in the exports of been "demon sire Slavery:"—the way you have it, destroys my argument, which is, that we cannot consistently go for the destruction of the progeny and yet be for the father of them. The second is. of domestics and tradesmen, now that they were after the words "and they prevailed," you insert moment suppose you intended to do, as it places me in the ridiculous light of setting up and pulling down at the same time. You will please correct lose errors.

S. WALKER. To our note, we appended, Ed. Phil. This he printer left out, and before we noticed it, the outside form was struck off .- ED. PHIL.

For the Philanthropist. POLITICAL ACTION. Salem, O., Jan. 15th, 1840.

DR. G. BAILEY: Dear Sir-At a meeting of the Salem, Col. co. A. S. Society, held this day, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year.

President. Isaac Truscott. Vice President, Dr. John Harris. Rec. Sec., B. B. Davis. Cor. Sec., J. Heaton. Treasurer, Wm. Kidd, Jr.

After the election of officers and the transaction f business of interest, the following resolution on political organization, was, after some discussion, nanimously adopted.

Resolved. That while we believe in the utility nd necessity of carrying out our principles at the polls, and electing none to office but the steadfast riends of general liberty, we at the same time most earnestly deprecate the formation of a third political party, as exceedingly injudicious-dag erous to the success of our enterprise, and a vi ation of faith well understood and often repeat by the expressions of the A. A. S. Society, (Signed)

ISAAC TRUSCOTT. Pres.

B. B. DAVIS, Sec.

DECREASE OF FANATICISM .- The latest news we nave of the decline of abolition-fanaticism is taken from the Wheeling Times. This paper informs

"The fanatics of the northern states who have held to the octrines of the abolitionists, are fast losing numbers, credit and friends, and more especially, are they losing the political ote that they assumed two years since, when it was sar posed J. Q. was their champion and leader. We have hear ut little about the attect, latterly, and should not member that there was such a class of people, had we not learned the other day that there were some among that respected class called Quakers, in Belmont county, Ohio, who not only are abolitionists, but who hold to a new, and to us, very singular doctrine of abolition.

The singular doctrine he alludes to, is, their op position to Colonization! Our neighbor of the Times must have been sleeping the sleep of Riv

## NOTICES.

Last evening, Dec. 12th, by the Rev. Jefferson Hamil-Mr. JAMES M. SUMWALT, formerly of Baltimore, to Man MARTHA daughter of Hon. John Test, late of Indiana Mobile Paper.

after a short illness of Lung Fever MR. JOSATHAN WHIP

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in News Wayine co. Ia, on the 24th of February, at 10 o'clock the forenoon. Attendance of the friends of the cause that region is carnestly requested.

JONATHAN UNTHANK

IMPORTANT NOTICE. DR. BRISBANE, Pastor of the 1st Baptist church in this lations are still slave-holders, will give his "experience and views of slavery" on next Wednesday (to-morrow) evening, at 0 1-2 o'clock, in Mr. Blanchard's church, on sixth st.

A Boy between 15 and 17 years of age, with a g English education, who can come well recommended pork, and other kinds of imported food, increased to learn the printing business, if application by made as a since the 1st of August last? Answer—"From A boy from the country would be preferred. CINCINNATI, February, 11th, 1840.

between Main and Walnut, and the

I saw where, at the dreary flood. A smiling infant prattling stood, Whose hour was come; Untaught of ill, it neared the tide, Sunk, as to cradle rest, and died Like going home.

Followed with languid eye anon, A youth, diseased, and pale, and wan; And there alone He gazed upon the leaden stream, And feared to plunge-I heard a scream, And he was gone.

And then a form in manhood's strength. Came bustling on, till there at length He saw life's bound; He shrunk and raised the bitter prayer Too late-his shriek of wild despair The waters drowned.

Next stood upon that surgeless shore, A being bowed with many a score Of toilsome years. Earth-bound and sad he left the bank, Back turned his dimming eye, and sank, Ah! full of fears

How bitter must thy waters be, O. death! How hard a thing, ah me! It is to die! I mused-when to that stream again Another child of mortal man With smiles drew nigh

"'Tis the last pang," he calmly said-"To me, O Death! thou hast no dread; Saviour, I come ! Spread but thine arms on yonder shore-I see !- ye waters, bear me o'er ! There is my home !"

WINTER.

How beautiful is Winter! Earth has put Her snowy vesture on, and the wide fields Glisten beneath the radiance of the sun. A waveless ocean of most dazzling white. In the slant sunbeams flashing, the tall trees Lift up their jewelled crests, with rogal pride, As conscious of their beauty-and, at times, By the faint wind caressed, profusely fling Down on the earth, the burden of their gems The Frost with his most cunning ministry, Hath visited the streams, whose drowsy song, Through the long summer time, continuously Stirred the soft air-and stream and song are still Yet might the ripple's curl deceive the eye, So much it looks like motion-and the wave Still seems to fret along its rocky bed, And dash adown the cascade with its spray.

Where, o'er the deep ravine, the precipice Frowns, and the water from its hidden springs Trickled, erewhile, along the rocky ledge And sought with frequent plunge the depth below, See! in what varied and fantastic forms Those drops, congealed, are wrought! How different all; Tet ail, now peauliful! Pillars of pearl, Propping the cliffs above-stalactites bright From the ice-roof depending; and beneath. Grottos and temples with their crystal spires And gleaming columns radiant in the sun-Thrones carved from purest porphyry, whereon sit Tall warrior-forms in coats of dazzling mail-And strown profusely over all, rich gems Shifting with rainbow hues, and flashing back The instructive sunlight-these are thine, Oh Frost! Thy marvellous doings, wizard Architect! For thus thou praisest God !-- and we will praise His name with hymns, that He has sent us thee With power to make the winter beautiful.

W. H. Benleigh. THE SLAVE HOLDER'S ADDRESS TO THE

NORTH STAR. It has been truly remarked, that slavery never yet found an advocate in any poet. And, it is equally true, that some of the best specimens of poetry, in our language, are conserated to the Genius of Liberty.

The following is from the work mentioned on our firs

page,-read it:-STAR of the North! Thou art not bigger Than is the diamond in my ring: Yet, every black, star-gazing nigger Looks at thee, as at some great thing! Yes, gazes at thee, till the lazy

And thankless rascal is half crazy.

Some Quaker scoundrel must have told 'em, That, if they take their flight tow'rd thee, They'll get where "massa" cannot hold 'em, And therefore to the North they flee. Fools! to be led off, where they can't earn Their living, by thy lying lantern.

Thou'rt a cold water star, I reckou, Altho' I've never seen thee, yet, When to the bath thy sisters beckon, Get e'en thy golden sandals wet; Nor in the wave have known thee dip. In our hot nights, thy finger's tip.

If then would'st, nightly, leave the pole To enjoy a regular ablution In the North sea, or Symmes' hole, Our "Patriarchal Institution," From which thou givest many a ransom. Would, doubtless, give thee something handsom

Altho' thou'rt a cold water star, As I have said (I think) already. Thou'rt hailed by many a tipsy tar, Who loves thee, just because thou'rt steady. And hold'st the candle for the rover When he is more than "half seas over."

But while Ham's seed, our land to bless, "Increase and multiply" like rabbits, We like thee, Yankee star, the less For thy bright eye and steady habits, Pray waltz with Venue, Star of Love. Or take a bout with reeling Jove!

Thou art an abolition star, And to my wench will be of use, if her Dark eye should find thee, ere the car Of our true old slave-catcher, "Lucifer, Son of the morning" upward rolls And with its lights puts out the pole's.

On our field-hands thou lookest, too-A sort of nightly overseer-Can'st find no other work to do ! I tell thee thou'rt not wanted here; So, pray, shine only on the oceans,

Thou number one of "Northern notions,"

Yes, northern notions—northern lights!

As George Fox hated holy-water, Bo hate I all that Rogers writes, Or Weld-that married Grimke's daughter. So hate I all those northern curses, From Birney's prose to Whittier's verses

"Put out that light!" exclaimed the Moor, (I think they called his name Othello,) When opening his wife's chamber door To cut her throat-the noble fellow ! Noblest of all the nigger nation ! File leader in Amalgamation!

"Put out the light !"-and so say I, Could "I quench thee, thou flaming minister !" No longer in the northern sky, Should burn thy beacon fire so sinister. North Star! thy light's unwelcome--very-We'll vote thee, "an incendiary!"

And to the Norththern States we'll write. And tell them not to let thee shine. (Excepting of a cloudy night) Anywhere south of Dixon's line: If beyond that thou shine an inch, We'll have thee up before Judge Lynch:-

And when, thou Abolition Star, Who preachest Freedom in all weathers. Thou hast got on thy coat of tar, And, over that, a cloak of feathers, That thou art "fixed" none will deny, If there's a fixed star in the sky.

Pocotalico, South Carolina.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Advocate of Freedom.

Spirit of the Age. What is the spirit of the age? We frequently meet with this phrase and used too in such a way as to leave a false impression. The idea seems to be that an unseen spirit, or influence is felt pervading society, awakening, and giving direction to it. Hence, whatever evils abound, if they only lie in the direction of this spirit, their removal is inevitable, and all we have to do is to stand admiring, and rejoicing in the glorious results. The friends of the Anti-Slavery cause all feel an assurance of success. They perceive the inherent truth of our principles, they see them taking effect upon the mind of the world, i. e. they see the spirit of the age moving in this direction and they are

Now we do not deny that there is "a tide in the affairs of man," but what causes this tide? It surely is not the moon: neither do we believe it is the overruling Providence of God, irrespective of human agency. It is not because there is any tendency in the human mind to this end, especially to good. It is not because of any coincidence of circumstances. These of themselves could produce no such results, although they might be favorable to them. The spirit of the age is the spirit of those who live in it. Whenever men of intellectual might combine in sufficient numbers to give direction to public opinion, in that direction it is gradually seen to move. The legalized slavetrade would never have been abolished without a Wilberforce and his coadjutors. 'The Reformation was the result of the toil, faithfulness, and endurance of a Wickliff, a Jerome, a Luther,-those stars that shone illustriously upon night's firmament, and ushered in the second morning of the world. There is no mystery about all this .-Whenever men will go to work and keep to work.

they will give a character to the age in which they live Many persons seem to feel that the Anti-Slavery cause has some inherent power, something, which, when put in motion will impel it onward: that the machine, being now so well in motion, will run of its own accord. This is delusion .-Who is so ignorant of this world and human nature as not to know that the tendency of every thing good is down hill? So here. Remove the pressure now bearing upon the mind of this nation by Anti-Slavery Societies and how soon would slavery in its varied influences be seen rolling back a desolating deluge over the land! Those mighty opposing influences would close in quick upon our trackless keel, and not a trace be left upon the nation's mind. Many seem to feel that the cause is doing well

because they are allowed to live in peace, and call themselves abolitionists. They think this cause is not to be hurried, that we must wait and le things work. Ask them how the cause is with them, and they say at once,-"O we stand well; —and so they do stand, as immoveable as the "pillar of salt." They think they are pillars of the cause, but they stand upon the shoulders of other men who are able to sustain both it and them. They think the cause with them is going well, when the truth is, they are just able to feel the current caused by the struggles of others, and because they ride smoothly, they forget that they are dragged along by a foreign influence, and that it would progress much faster without them. No;-If any moral cause is advancing in this world, be assured there are hearts and hands at the bottom toiling and tugging it on. If we will not join them unon these terms, let us go back. We cannot steal the honors of the victory till we fight for its achievement. If any would do any thing for the slave, let him prudently, but zealously, and perseveringly labor for those sentiments, and that action which, when universal will produce the glorious result.

Africa.

BY J. N. MAFFIT. [Spoken at the Bethel School, by a Colored Boy.] What hath Africa done, that her children should blacken beneath a heavier, more lasting curse, than ever rested on any other nation? What hath she done to thee, great America, that thou holdest her sons, her daughters, her feeble infants in bondage, and refusest to let them go? 'Carthage must be destroyed,' was the Roman motto, when her Scipios drove the legions of Hannibal from the vinecovered hills of Italy, back sgain to Africa-but the motto of the Christian world against every son and daughter of Africa, has breathed a fiercer and less tender spirit. To erase from being, is to inflict but a momentary pang-while to enslave generation after generation, from the earliest dawn of life's clouded day, to its dark going down, is to entail torture in such a fearful shape, as to make it bear no imaginary similitude to everlasting woe! Oh! could we this day assemble the enslaved sons of Africa!-bring forward the millions free America holds in bondage, alike regardless of human or divine right-make the India islands give up their slaves, and Southern America yield her's-place them where the cool winds of heaven might fan their throbbing foreheads in the amphitheatre of your broadest valley; for their numbers would make a wide extent of territory-and there, speak peace to all their troubles! We would tenderly say-Bleeding Africans! Your God remembers you. He did not account of you as dust trodder down to be carried away by every passing wind. He did not leave you without a promise. mighty pulsations of joy could not be full in the mind of uncreated benevolence, until, in the deep communions of his spirit with man, He had revealed Africa stretching forth her hands-her hands -- for alas! she hath worn manacles, and could not lift up her iron eaten sinews to the avenger of nations! Oh! Africa! this is the broad charter of thy coming freedom-the promise of the Everlast-When human charters, that have attracted the admiration of the nations, shall cease to convey freedom in their tenure, thy charter shall be found fresh and undisputed in that book, so magnificently described by Pollok in his 'Course o Time,' as being the

"Most wondrous book! bright candle of the Lord:
Star of eternity! the only star
By which the bark of man could navigate
The sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss

Securely;—only star which rose on time, And, on its dark and troubled billows still, As generation drifting swiftly by, Succeeded generation, threw a ray
Of Heaven's own light, and to the hills of God,
The everlasting hills, pointed the sinner's eye.'

ADVERTISEMENTS

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South side Third st., opposite the Post Office, (UP STAIRS.) CINCINNATI OHIO.

CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS. For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository Main street between 4th and 5th, East side

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> HUGH GLASGOW. VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER. Fifth Street between Vine and Race.
> CINCINNATI.

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MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE. I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or November from 20,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees of my own growth which measure from 3 to6 or 7 feet in height.

They are remarkably healthy, and vigorous plants, and warranted genuine. Orders for the Southern, Mexican and Texian Markets shall be immediately attended to.

THOMAS EMERY.
No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati.

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The subscribers have on hand and will continue to receive upplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will sell to suit urchasers.

HEATON AND WEAVER. Salem, Columbiana Co. O. Sept. 10 1830. EDWARD NEVERS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, No. 106 Main, a few doors above Third Street, Cincinnati. JOHN H. LOVEJOY,

106 MAIN STREET, Third Story, CINCINNATI. COLORED SCHOOL.

ENGRAVER.

The subscriber has been teaching a school for about a year nd a half for the colored people in German township Darke co. Ohio.

A few young men and women can find accommodation n reasonable terms. It is intended to commence the winterterm about the first of November. Competent instruction with be provided for all who may attend.

E. S. GRUMLEY. September 17th, 1839.

M. T. & R. GLASGOW, SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS,

Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side. October 29th, 1839. TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the following certificate. He would just state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, He would just state that he keeps of as good quality in all respects, as the workmanship re-JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufactured by James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the kind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, held in June, 1839. JOHN A. WISEMAN,

G. W. PHILLIPS, JESSE O'NEIL, JOHN P. FOOTE, President,

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

keep it circulating.

Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy. October 29th, 1839.

Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine Tonaro medicine by Doctors Ell & Nichols, which appear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the Proprietors.

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMAT. Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles' Compound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingredients of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously administered, and feet safe in recommending them to the public are a sefe convenient and useful mediains and a related. as a safe, convenieut, and useful medieine, and a valuable substitute for Calomel.

ADAM NICHOLS, M. D. Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839

MORUS MULTICAULIS. The Subscribers have several Thousand growing pro ously in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Persons wishing to make purchases for next year, may address (post paid)

JAMES G. BIRNEY, New York,

WM. A. BLACKNEY, Cincinnati.

ON LOW SPIRITS. Low spitits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypo-

Symptoms .- The common corporeal symptoms are flatluency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costive-nesss, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also lan-guidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughful, despondguidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, despond-ing, melancholly and dejected, accompanied by a total de-rangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the

Causes .- A sedentary life of any kind especially sever study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely re-lieved by social intercourse or average. lieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating or drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the mensus) or more important organs within the abdomen is frequent cause.

Treatment .- The principal objects of treatment are, remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills—(which are tonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infalliable remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercuoggravates the symptoms.
Dr. Wm. Evans, Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale by his several agents throughout the Union. See list of agents in this paper.

Price 75 cts. a package, which contains a bottle of Camo mile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents. There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists whe are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents; therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them, but write for the genuine to 100 Chatham street, N. Y., where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. Only place in Lou-isville for the sale of his celebrated medicines, is at his General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsis, billious dis cases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart reasons and all hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitarisi diseases, and all hypochonuriacism, low spirits, palpita-tion of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus; seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chiorosis or green sickness, flatu-lency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches; hiccup, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gour, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine. Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat add chillness, tremors,

atchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York. THE FOLLOWING Interesting and astonishing facts, are amongst the numerous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

Principal Office, 100 Catham street, New York, who the Dr. may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a bank note, or order, CERTIFICATES.

Billious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind. - Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bow-els severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesnus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fœtid matter, mix-ed with blood, greatdebility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for

he extraordinary benefit he had received. Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocotion, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach; heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach; drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair set on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to ourchase a package of the pills which resulted in complete ly removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inesti-

Liver Complaint-Ten years standing .- Mrs Hannah Liver Complaint—I en years standing.—Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treat-ment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lay on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received no relief from their medicine, till Mrs. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to in-imate. JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, SS.
Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are JOSEPH BROWNE,

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Mm. Evans' Medicines.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.—Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treat nent of Dr. Wm, Evans.

The symptoms were, a sense of distension and oppression after eating, pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to pur-A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the treme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to pur-Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders and

> Mr. Mc Kenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

> An extraordinary and remarkable cure. - Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

Evans, 100 Chatham street.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows:
Total loss of appetite palpitation of the heart, twiching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the mus-cles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude the United States, and World, large Maps of Indiana. great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irreg-ular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with

other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the The above case was pronounced nopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

Dyspepsia and Hypocondriacism.—Interesting case.— Ir. William Salmen, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weak ness of the extremeties, emancipation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, se vere flying pains, in the chest back and ades, costiveness, dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the 'saw exercise.

Mr. Solomon had applied to the meat eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affirtion had reduced

him to a very deplorable condition, and having been re-commended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his restoration of life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

rersons desirous of further information, will be satisfied

in every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street New York.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily spasmodic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometime ary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehen-sions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most niserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent

nental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not ob-tain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capa ble of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of

er existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny. Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds,

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans roprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical nalities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousand since (besides myself.) would have experienced its wonder ful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Towper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect f his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would should follow, with the same degree of certainty, that he have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor

f suffering men. The above lines were prompted from the effect I ha xperienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills. Yours, with esteem, SHELDON G. GILBERT.
Durham, Greene County, New York.

Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated medicine for sale at his prin

pal office 100 Chatham st. New York. General Western office 47 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.,—and by S. C. Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market st., Cincinnati, and by L. D. Barker, Mc Connelsville; Simpson and Seaman, Malta. E. Short and Co., Lowell. J. Mills and Co., Marietta. D. Barber, Chester. H. R. Gilmore, Athens. Myers, Crum and Fall, Nelsonville. Myers, Fall and Doty, Logan. Rogers, Martin and Co., Circleville. Webster, Melwin and Co., Washington. Wm. Hibben, Wilmington. F. and A. S. Evans, Hillsboro. Wm. Bell, Creenfield. C. and N. Bell, Bainton. Wm. Hibeen, whithington. F. and A. S. Evans, Hillsboro. Wm. Bell, Creenfisld. C. and N. Bell, Bainbridge. J. P. Campbell, Chillicothe. Elias Long, Jackson. Turner and Porter, Piketon. Culbertson and Chambers, West Union. Murphy and Ridgway, Ripley. Maklan and Barns, Georgetown. White, Thomas and Co., Bataviy. Geo. Hardy, Lebanon. Jno. Hivling and Co., Xenia. A. Mattox and Co., Springfield. T. H. Stevens, Urbana. A. Mattox and Co., Springfield.

T. H. Stevens, Urbana.

McIlvain and Harriott, Mayaville.

Brown and Welch, Delaware.

J. D. Butler, Marion. Walker and Spining. Bellefontaine.

Hugh Thompson, Sidney.

Wm. Scott, Piqua, Fuller and Day, Troy.

Enyart and Acly. Middletown.

Cyrus Johnson, Franklin.

Saml. Shoup, Dayton.

Matthias Reiser and Co., Rossville.

Earhart and Tapscott, Hamilton.

J. G. Moore, Madison, Ia.

Tuly and Penning-ton. New Albany.

Albany.

Mulke the thousand secret nostrums of the day, this article does not fear the scratiny and investigation of physical does not fear the scratiny and investigati More Conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' calebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti- agents in all the principal towns in the United States.

BEDSTEADS.

New and Important patented right & left wood screw and swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the corner of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Orders

best and most convenient because to for the above article, may be addressed to HENRY BOYD. Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839.

PIANO FORTES.

Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard & Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment o Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Black-well, and for sale at her residence on East Third at., between awrence and Pike. January 21,

DAVIS & DODD'S HATS. For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied. Corner Main and Fifth Streets

C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE

CUTLERY, in all its Varieties. No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati. N. B—A large assortment of the above goods kep con stantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retailon the most favorable terms.

48--tf.

CAUTION.

The season of the year is approaching when coughs and colds are prevalent. How many of our citizens, in apparent good health at this time, will, the ensuing winter, by exposure, imprudence, and more than all, neglect, lay the foun-dation of an incurable affection of the lungs. No medicine has yet been discovered that so uniformly succeeds in re-moving diseases from the lungs, as "Watasia," Even in some apparently hopeless cases, by the use of this medicine, restoration to health has been perfect.

Every family should provide themselves with so invaluale a remedy. For sale at W. PECK, & Co's. Drug store, 19 Main st., 4 doors north of Front, Cincinnati, and at the principal drug stores in this city and the United States. November, 12, 1839.

> Anti-slavery Almanacs, for 1840.

Just arrived and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery De-Just arrived and for sale at the Unio Anti-Slavery Depository. Let every Abolitionist take measures to give it a wide and thorough circulation. It contains 48 pages, with 14 "pictorials," all for 6 1-4 cents being double the matter, at half the price of many kinds offered to the public.

NEW MAP OF OHIO. This new and splendid Map is now in the course of deliv-

ery, and subscribers will be furnished as fast as the agent an supply them. Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Truetees and Visitors of common schools of Cincinnati.
"That they have carefully examined said Map, and the

highly respectable testimonials in its favor and do not hesi-tate in saying that we believe it to be one of the best executed and most correct Maps of our state that we have ever "Resolved, That the President be authorised to purchase thirty copies of Doolittle & Munson's Map of Onio, for the use of the common schools of Cincinnati." Which report

was accepted and resolution unanimously adopted. March Columbus, June, 8, 1838. In compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly passed Jan. 27, 1838. We have examined

and do approve of Doolittle & Munsons Map of Ohio. JOSEPH VANCE, Gov. of Ohio. CARTER B. HARLAN, Sec. of State; The above Map is for sale at the publishers rooms (up tairs) corner of Main and 5th st. Cincinnati. Also section-

al Maps of Iowa, and Wisconsin Territories, pocket maps of

Ind.ana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Mitchels large Maps o

FARMS FOR SALE. A good fair of 160 acres, situated 8 miles from tewn, hav ing 80 acres in cultivation, a frame house with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also, two substantial frame barns, a large stable, a spring house, a smoke house, and other out buildings: likewise, a garden, a summer house, a good orchard, of various kinds of choice fruit tress, two wells and many

spsings. The land is good and well situated for cultivation A fertile farm of 60 or 123 acres, situated upon a good road, 7 miles from town, with about half in tillage, frame house having 4 rooms and a cellar, a commodious frame barn, a cider house with a mill, a good orchard and several rprings. The land is first rate, and consists of hill and bot-

A fertile farm of 337 acres, situated 12 miles from town upon, a turnpike road, having 160 acres in cultivation, a frame house having 8 rooms and a cellar; also, a brick house with 3 rooms, a cellar, a milk house, three frame barns, and other buildings; likewise two good orchards, an excellent garden, having strawberry beds, currant and goosberry bushes, and various ornamental shrubs. The land is rich, and onsists of bottom and upland; it is well watered springs, a creek and a well.

A farm of 120 acres situated 15 miles from town, upon the the Ohio, having a frame house with 5 rooms. There are 40 acres in cultivation, 25 rich bottom, and the rest good upand. It will be sold low for cash.

A Desirable Country Seat, situated 6 miles from town, up on a good road, having 26 acres of land, 15 of which are in cultivation; also a new frame house with 4 rooms, a hall; a kitchen, a cellar and a porch; likewise a wood house, a spring and a garden with 30 choice fruit trees. The land is ood and well located for culture. It will be sold low for

A desirable Farm of 178 acres, situated in Indiana, 13 miles above Louislville, having 70 to 80 acres in culture, a a good brick house with 7 rooms and a cellar, a commodious ame barn, with a stable and carriage house, a stone milk ouse, a good orchard of choice iruit trees of various sorts. and a superior garden abounding with flowers and fruit trees of select kinds. The land is excellent and very well situa-

ed for cultivation. City property will be taken in payment for these farms THOMAS EMERY, Apply to Estate and Money Agent, No 11,

December, 17,-40, tf. MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of E gland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing the friends to remit it through their Bankers to the account Thomas Emery with Messas. Baring Brothers & Co. London can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use is designed must be particularly stated.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate

and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St Miles's Compound Extract of TOMATO PILLS.

WE are happy to acknowledge the growing interest ma ifested by an enlightened and discriminating public in the access of the TOMATO Medicine. The fact that we make known to the faculty its elements can know them in the administration of any other article removes from it every suspicion of quackery, and places i on a par with other important remedial agents. Consequently there is no physician who, having tested its operation and efficacy in the removal of disease, may not prescribe the Compound Tomato Extract with as much propriety as he can prescribe a preparation which he has him

self compounded, To puff our medicine into general use, has never made any part of our plan of action; and our friends who have noticed our communications, will absolve us of any such attempt. We believe it to possess as valuable medical properties, and as great a therapeutic influence over the system, as any other simple or compound preparation to be found in the materia medics. But it has been our object to bring it before the public, principally by means of sub-mitting it to the scrutiny and experience of those whom ust necessarily be the best judges of its intrinsic merits—the physicians. We were willing, after a fair trial, to abide by their decision, and we have not been disappointed in the

Unlike the thousand secret nostrums of the day, this are prejudiced they may beat present.

April 9th, 1839.